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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 240 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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Daily Edition.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Oct.	PLASSY ..		7,393
20th „	MANTUA X ..		10,902
27th „	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,992
10th „	MOOLTAN ..		20,760
17th „	CALEDONIA X		8,907
24th „	DELTA ..		16,941
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA X	20,750
8th „	MALOJA ..		7952
15th „	CHINA ..		8,963
22nd „	KASHMIR ..		15,385
29th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIa*	10,902
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		11,430
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND X		7,622
19th „	CALEDONIA §..		16,227
26th „	DONGOLA ..	Narkunda *	7,393
2nd Feb.	PLASSY ..		11,089
9th „	MACEDONIA X		10,041
16th „	MALWA § ..		16,277
23rd „	DONGOLA ..	Moldavia *	10,902
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10 911
8th „	MOREA X ..		7,622
15th „	CALEDONIA ..	Mooltan ‡ ..	20,700
22nd „	DONGOLA ‡ ..		11,430
29th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		15,993
5th April.	NALDERA X ..		8,993
9th „	DEVANHA ..	Extrasteamer	10,941
12th „	MALWA ..		20,700
19th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA ..	11,089
26th „	MACEDONIA ..		

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
9th October	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th „	MODASA	8,986
30th „	NEVASA	9,006
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th „	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th „	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,809
22nd „	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st „	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th „	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

16th Oct.	SICILIA†		6,813
2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th „	SOUDAN†		6,696
30th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†		6,813
28th „	MOREA		10,911
15th January	SCUDAN		6,696
25th „	NALDERA		15,996
21st February	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	CHINA		7,951
18th March	SOUDAN		6,696
24th April	SICILIA		6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA

Date. about	Steamers.	Tons.
16th Oct.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. Mongolia
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. Narkunda

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination
12th Oct. ..	VASNA ..	Busrah via Karachi 8-30 a.m.
13th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar. 9-30 a. m.
15th „ ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
17th „ ..	KHANDALA ..	East & South Africa
18th „ ..	BARALA ..	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may b arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. B. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1388.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Osaka Maru	S. Kimura	3740	27th Sept.	11th Oct.	
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.	
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov	
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov	

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,439,181 £3,581,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
*NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.*
For all particulars and forms apply to—
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AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv.) (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE
Health Literature
To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (KATHIAWAD.)

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, RaspBerry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Be, Purgative and Confectioners
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY. No 7 C.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO—
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India).
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,—BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600. Tel. Address: "*Amarosa.*"
Enquiries for Agencies invited.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a specialty.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE R'IPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—COMPOUNDER, experienced honest. Apply personally with testimonials, DR. M. V. MERCHANT, Girgaum Back Road, Ujamsi Building, near Manar bawdi Police Chowki.
A R8719

WANTED IMMEDIATELY WATCH MAKER to go to East Africa. Apply personally to Messrs. P. WASMUSAVATANE & BROS., 5 Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
A R8715

WANTED—A REPORTER for an English daily in Bombay. Must be a fast shorthand-writer and should have good knowledge of English and Marathi, Hindustani or Gujrati. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS in Central India and Rajputana. Must guarantee life insurance business worth Rs. 5,000 p.m. Apply stating terms expected to Box No. 9749, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8713.

WANTED for a new evening newspaper SUB-EDITORS and REPORTERS capable of dealing with every branch of sport. Apply with copies of references to FREDERIC E. HOLSINGER, Managing Editor, "The Indian Daily Mail", 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R17810

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Seven SUB-ASSTT. SURGEONS for TANGANYIKA TERRITORY on three years' agreement, free quarters, free passage both ways and salary Rs. 200 p.m. by Rs. 10/- annually to Rs. 250 p.m. Apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, AGENTS: Tanganyika Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R8718

WANTED.—For the Shri Maharaniji Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah, experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE HINDU HEAD MISTRESS, well up in Hindi, Needle work, and enforcing discipline. Salary according to qualifications with free unfurnished quarters close to the school. Applications not accompanied with copies of testimonials will not be considered. Apply mentioning the minimum salary required by the 31st October next to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 17705

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced elderly gentleman, an educationist, benefit of seven years' stay in England and America, served as Professor of English Literature in Government College and Tutorial Guardian in leading Native State, seeks similar appointment or as Secretary to Bombay Sethia. Communicate Box No. 9738 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8688

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—ROOMS for Vorase Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply IDANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
R8479

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One five seater Touring Model "Commonwealth" Motor Car, in good condition. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply Symington Cox and Co. Ltd., 53, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA 17802

CALTHORPE.—English Light Car, Lately overhauled and painted—In beautiful running order. A Bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road
JA 17656

HOTELS.

HOTEL WINDSOR
MONTE-CARLO.

The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

CALCUTTA HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
Switzerland,
The Belvedere

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 13 to 20.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Now opened for the season 1923, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Join immediately for October special Vacation classes. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING., Apollo Street.
M R8696

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A SHARE TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 490 dated 6th September, 1922, for 2 shares Nos. 2935 and 1686 of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., standing in my name is LOST or MISPLACED. If found please return to the undersigned at the following address:—BABOOBHAI MOOLSHANKER, 18-20, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay No. 2.
PB R8721

PROFESSION.

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Baharee-Husu. It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R8705

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—For Sale at Rock Bottom Rates English Leather Bags, Portmanteau Bags, Suit cases, Writing Cases, Ned Straps, and Thermos cases. Etc., Etc. Apply to WATSON'S HOTEL, Esplanade Road.
T R8720

OPTICO—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Wilson Goggles, Bishop Chains and Ribbons.
N R8545

3 PARTS COCOGEM added to 1 part pure home-made Ghee give a moderate priced Ghee for every Indian household, for COCOGEM is super-refined and odorless. As. 11½ per lb. in 8 lbs. tins. Other charges free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T17644

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE.—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by post. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., Principal, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).
T R8657

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16680

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Leg and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

	Per column each per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, with the consent of the Central Bank of India, Limited, the time within which the holders of shares in the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, other than dissentient shareholders, may apply for the allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, in terms of the Notice of the 18th August, 1923, issued by the undersigned is extended, so far as shareholders resident in India are concerned, from the 6th day of October, 1923, to the 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, by which day applications for allotment should be received by the undersigned Liquidators at the address given below.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1923.

ANGUS GILCHRIST,
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
KAIKHOSRU N. CHANDABHOY,
SHAPURJI NOWROJI GUZDER,
Liquidators,
The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.

Address:—
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C17790

THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Navsari, Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of October, 1923, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

The following Article shall be inserted after the existing Article 107 as Article 107 A, namely:—

TREASURY DIRECTOR.

107 A. During such time as any debentures of the Company, which have been guaranteed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, shall be outstanding, the said Commissioners shall have the right from time to time to nominate some person to be a Director of the Company, and the Company and the Directors will do or procure to be done all things necessary to procure the appointment as a Director of the person so nominated. The remuneration of the Director so appointed shall be fixed with the approval of the said Commissioners and such Director shall not be required to hold any qualification and shall not be subject to retirement by rotation or be liable to be removed from office except by the said Commissioners. The said Commissioners shall have power from time to time and at any time to remove such Director and to nominate another person in his stead and the Company and the Directors will do or procure to be done all things necessary to give effect to such nomination. These Articles shall be read and construed in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

And notice is hereby also given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the Twelfth day of November, 1923, at the same place and time, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting, and confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this Twelfth day of October, 1923.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Registered Office:—
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C17819

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

OWING to the reconstruction of Carnac Bridge by the G. I. P. Railway Company, Service No. 20 cars will as and from 15th instant run to Reay Road from Ballard Pier instead of from Dhobi Talao as at present.

A shuttle service will be maintained between Dhobi Talao and the western end of Carnac Bridge until the line across the Bridge is again open.

It will be necessary, therefore, for Tramway passengers to walk across the Bridge to and from Carnac Bunder.

By Order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Dated, 12th October, 1923.
17812

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, for the purchase and demolition of the main Exchange Building and Buyers' Rooms of the Association opposite the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Yard at Colaba.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Secretary in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to demolish the buildings, to remove the debris and to level up the ground to its original condition within three weeks from the date of acceptance of the tender.

The Association do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required and will show the buildings over to prospective tenderers by appointment.

By Order of the Board.
D. MEHTA,
Secretary
C17778

SALE SALE SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—
One—WELLMAN-SEAVER CHARGING MACHINE with 4 motors and Starters complete, for D. C. current 220 volts, together with 24 charging boxes and two spare armatures.

Tenders which should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL and STEEL FACTORY, Ichapore, (Calcutta), at which factory the Plant can be inspected on application.
17797

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5433 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 30th day of November, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

DAMODAR HARIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, his registered address with the Plaintiff Company being 36, Mirchi Gally, Mandvi, No. 3, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 3,646-15-7 with interest on the sums of Rs. 600, 1,500 and 1,500 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th September, 1922, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of November 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of December, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of December, 1922.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C17616

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KADERBHAI NAZARALLI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claim known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at the junction of Kamatipura 13th Street and Stable Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3263, New No. 10120, Old Survey No. 2839, New Survey No. 1 and 2/6425, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 917 and 2025, Street Nos. 80-86 and 37-39 at 43, and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Stable Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Cassumally Tyabally, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dhuraji Januji and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 13th Street.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1923.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17820

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Suit No. 1492 of 1923.
Chotalal vs. Jivkorbai.

AUCTION SALE OF MORBI ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDLI'S GOOD-WILL, PLAYS, DRESSES, SCENERIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Prince's Street, old Small Cause Court Building, the good will, all the plays, dresses, sceneries, figures, etc., etc., of the above Company.

The goods on view and 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be sold in one lot.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVETS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan v. Amaria) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of Mr. Sadashive Rajaram Desai of Motee Bazar, 858. H. B. & C. No. 743/747—5 cases each 21 pieces coloured velvets 17½/18 inches—each about 564/578 yards.

554 H B & C No. 5906/7—2 cases each 80 pieces silk embroidered striped velvet 22 inches each 400 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' COTTON STOCKINGS, SOCKS, BOOTS, ITALIAN NUT BUTTONS, LEVER FILES, ENVELOPES AND SUNDRY STATIONERY ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned.
2 cases lever files, pen racks and assorted rubber.
4 cases envelopes (John Dickinson & Co.)
2 cases Cream laid and Manila envelopes.
5 cases stationery sundries—Snowbound, Homewardbound, Rosalaid Marooned assorted pads, (M. A. Lloyd & Son).
2 cases Letter clips, screwbunders, pen racks, glass inks, etc.
2 parcels students' water colours.
By order of the Office concerned.
1 case ladies' cotton stockings.
1 case cotton socks and stockings.
3 cases cotton socks.
1 case 110 gross yards cotton braids.
2 cases each 100 gross fancy coat buttons and rings.
1 case elastic ribbons.
By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kaderbhai Esmailji of Bombay, 10 cases each about 500 gross Italian nut buttons with 4 holes size 20 by equally assorted in a box of 1 gross.
By order of the concerned.
24 rolls carpets, 1 duplicator box.
4 cases boots, 1 level measure.
27 telephone exchange boxes.
Electric Magnet.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubbsr tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5606 of 1922 (The Motor & Allied Products Co. Ltd. v. Mohanlal Ra. ghavji.).
1 King motor car 8-cylinder No. 8960.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTED JACCONETS, BURGUNDY AND BLUE SARRIES AND RED AND YELLOW SARRIES.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY DAY, the 13th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

8 cases containing 529 pieces printed Jacconets 44 inches 36 yards.
9 cases each 300 pieces red and yellow sarries 29 inches 4/10 yards.
10 cases each 200 pieces. Burgundy and Blue sarries 44 inches 2/9 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 12th Oct. 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned:—By order of the Bank concerned:—
8 Cases English Bobbins.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Auction Sale of valuable furniture at Kelawadi, Ghatkoper, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. dining drawing and bed room furniture such as dining table, side boards, dinner wagons, silver, show cases, double junda almirah, single and double beds, writing tables, one Cottage Piano by Lip's.

Property of Mr. A. V. Naylor.

Property will be open to view four days before sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WELL MADE AND WELL FINISHED FURNITURE OF EXQUISITE TASTE AND BEAUTY BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS CHESTERFIELD SUITES COVERS BY WHITE LAIDLOW, HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, PIANOLA WITH ROLLERS, BLACKWOOD, OLD AND OPENED FURNITURE, ETC.

SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale on SATURDAY, the 13th instant in Malabar Villas, No. 112 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill at 2.30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match by Whitaway, carved blackwood furniture, palm-stand, Roberts very rich tapestry lined sofa and carved chair to match English designed rocking chair revolving office chair, by Roberts pianola with rollers, low arm chairs hat stands, carpets, handsome oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah with special hanging arrangements nd box shelves, single mirror door almirah with secret drawers and cabinet cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, English crockery, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. W. Griffiths

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MACKENZIE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS,
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 CASES LUCES EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

SUIT NO. 622 OF 1923.

Before Hon. Justice Mr. Kajiji Decree passed on 1st day of May, 1923.

Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co., Auctioneers, will on This Day FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in their Show room in Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chapry Dossa, the following:—

C/D Bombay 1/47—47 cases Luces "Eau-de-Cologne." "Dupra Freres" in 2 and 4 oz. bottles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES CHADER.
HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Commercial Cause
SUIT NO. 5739 OF 1922

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD. ..... Plaintiffs,
Versus
Messrs. KANJI LILADHAR ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. D. D. Patel, the Receiver appointed under the decree passed in the above suit on the 1st day of August, 1923, and on account and at the risk of the defendants, Messrs. Kanji Liladhar who have failed to pay the decretal amount, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 12th day of October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. D. D. Patel & Co. at Gordhan Gully Mulji Jetha Market the undermentioned bales of Chader.

5 bales each 250 pieces bearing merchant, No. 2500 44" 4½ yds. 1½ lbs.
33 bales each 200 pieces bearing merchant, No. 3002 52", 4½ yds. 1½ lbs.
27 bales each 200 pieces bearing merchant, No. 221, 48" 5 yds. 1½ lbs.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within six days.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND PLOTS SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Mr. Sitaram Mahadeo Chachad, the Vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ismail Casumbhoy Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at Santa Cruz three minutes walk for station (District Thana.)

SCHEDULE.

All those pieces or parcels of land, admeasuring 4035 square yards, situate at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, formerly in Thana District and now in Bombay Suburban District and bearing Nos. etc., as follows:—

Survey Nos. 118, 118, 352, 119, 118 Pot Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 8 (Part) 5 (Part) 18, 4, 7, Falni Nos. 1—2 (Parts) 1, 1.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Paramount—Artcraft Drama, a

THOMAS H. INCE PRODUCTION

in five Reels.

"L'APACHE"

Don't miss

DOROTHY DALTON

in a fascinating new role of life in the lights and shadows of "Gay Paree."

"The Apache Dance! Look at her! Look at the fire, the abandon, the—Gad! There is a girl who can do it right." Thus she helped the Paris revellers to "make a night of it." Little they knew of the sacrifice that had led her there, or of the brute, the "apache" king, who had twisted her arm and warned, "Remember, a little life in your dance to-night."

The Programme includes the International News and a 1-Reel Universal Comedy, "Out of Order" featuring NEELY EDWARDS.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Queen's Road)

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PATRONS OF THE NOVELTY CINEMA

Will please note that the Management has, in accordance with their request, decided to exhibit henceforth Pathe, Paramount, Gaumount, Universal, William Fox, and other English, American and Italian Best Productions only.

Commencing from Saturday 6th October.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.

Four Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday Special Matinee at 3-30 p. m.

AT THE BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

Tel. No. 40106.

The World's Greatest Screen Actress in her Biggest Role

PRISCILLA DEAN

in Universal's Newest Jewel

WILD HONEY (In Seven Splendid Reels)

A Stupendous Picturization of Synthia Stockley's World Famous Novel.

WILD HONEY Gives Priscilla Dean Best Role of her Screen Career. A Cast worthy of the Story Supports

PRISCILLA DEAN

In Wild Honey. The most realistic and remarkable Flood scenes ever Screened are shown in

WILD HONEY.

There are many keys to Romance. The ending of a love affair or rather, the ending of preliminaries and the beginning of the Real Happiness—may be shown in a Photo-play in a hundred ways. But it is unique development that brings about the culmination of everything in the beautiful romance of Lady Vivienne in "Wild Honey" which has brought PRISCILLA DEAN in a Stellar role. The man in love with her finds some wild Honey in a fallen tree and brings it to her. A bee angrily follows and stings her on the lip! It is a CUPID'S MOMENT !!

NOVELTY CINEMA

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-15 p.m.

"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 P.M.

THE LONDON

SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA.

2 hours of Vocal and Musical Hilarity.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m.

FUN FRIDAY

ALL COMIC PROGRAMMES

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE MAN OF STEEL"

IMPERIAL

Presents

KOHINOOR PICTURES

VEER BHIMSEN

The Most Powerful mythological Photoplay.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P. M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW,

The following dramas will not be staged again in Bombay.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Saturday 13th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)

VIRATANAYA,

Sunday 14th Oct. 1923 3 p. m. (Noon

DRAUPADI

Manager,

G. N. Mandali

Cinema Majestic

Presents

THIS WEEK ONLY.

By Special Request of its patrons

Maharastra Film Co's Super Film

SINHGAD

Showing the Life of Shivajee and his famous Maratha Sardars. See this most popular Story of the Deccan depicted in brilliant Style.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla,

Presents

the Super picture

WHERE IS MY HUSBAND

featuring

the international beauty MISS JOSE COLLINS, with a nice comedy in the programme.

ADMISSION AT HALF RATES.

STAY FOR A FORTNIGHT ONLY.

Balwant Sangit Mandali.

Established 1918

BOMBAY GRANT ROAD RIPON THEATRE

This drama will not be acted here again

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!

Saturday, 13-10-23 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) and Sunday, 14-10-23 at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.)

(By Late Ram Ganesh Gadkari and Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)

SANGIT) (PARTS 1 to 3

Vedyacha Bazar

Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre, between 8 & 11 a. m & 3 and 6 p. m.

Admission fee with Government Tax Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, and As. 10

Books "Vedyacha Bazar" can be had at its performance

Complimentary tickets are not allowed to this drama.

G. K. PARCHURE

General Manager,

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Rainfall occurred locally in Burma, Bengal and South-east Madras, and a few stations in Orissa and Assam.

The chief amounts are Noakhali one and a half inches and Trichinopoly one.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of light intensity at its origin about three thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 13 hours yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer Corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.913 inches
Temperature of Air	81.7 degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer	76.8 "
Dew Point	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	78% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 "
Minimum do do.	77.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,EME,NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 93
Full of Rain	" 0.00
Total fall during month	" 0.00
do. do. year	" 77.56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Oct.	" 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft in
F.	12	0 11	30 3	12	6 7	16 2
	12	12 16	29 3		18 24	13 11
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 0
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 8
S.	14	1 44	29 7	14	7 44	17 8
		13 42	27 9		19 49	15 3
M.	15	2 36	28 8	15	8 40	18 9
		14 35	26 6		20 40	16 6
Tu	16	3 35	27 7	16	9 55	19 8
		15 35	25 4		21 42	17 10
W.	17	4 44	26 7	17	11 37	20 0
		16 51	24 4		23 13	18 11
Thu	11	11 35	29 5	11	5 23	15 11
					17 41	14

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obsrvations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south-east of the province. Temperature was below normal in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Moisture in the air is in defect at Cawnpore. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was below the average in the south of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in slight defect at Mount Abu. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the former area, and the minimum in upper Sind and north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over south-east Kathiawar and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the greater part of Kathiawar, north Gujarat and at Indore. Day temperature was higher than usual in Gujarat; night temperature was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in slight defect at Nagpur. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Hyderabad and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in defect in north-west Hyderabad and generally in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Malegaon, and lower in east Hyderabad and locally in the rest of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras, Trichinopoly reporting 0.98 in. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs of the Colaba Observatory at 12 hours 53 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.).

Daily Weather Telegram for the 10th October 1923, issued from Simla.

Rainfall has decreased round the head of the Bay. It has occurred locally in Burma and at a few stations in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Akyab one and a half inches: Kyaukpyu, Lashio two, Myitkyina, Maymyo one and a half; Silchar four: Chittagong one and half; Khulna, Coimbatore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire 10th	88.5	72.5	0	0	0
Jask	91.1	78 6	0	0	—0.07
Muskat	94.0	80.0	0	7	—2.18
PUNJAB—					
Multan	96.3	66.7	4 62		—0.41
Rawalpindi	83.1	54.1	13.1		—9.64
Lahore	92.0	68.4	10 95		—4.06
Hissar	93.8	64.4	19.09		+8.07
Ambala	92.7	63.0	20.11		—3.59
Delhi	91.2	69.3	24.94		+2.03
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	92.5	67.6	23.01		—0.20
Mainpuri	90.8	65.4	31.74		+8.08
Jhansi	91.8	65.2	30.12		—3.42
Cawnpore	89.8	66.8	48.11		+15.18
Allahabad	91.1	66.0	35.01		—0.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	101.1	60.4	3.64		+1.86
Karachi	83.4	72.0	3.98		—1.91
Ajmer	93.2	60.8	12.68		—5.76
Jaipur	94.9	61.7	18.84		—3.60
Kotah			31.11		—2692
Mount Zabu	80.0	68.4			
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj	99.1	70.3	5.39		—8.06
Dwarka	84.9	75.4	4.36		—8.25
Veraval	88.9	70.5	7.17		—1037
Rajkot	9	70.1	10.32		—1464
Bhavnagar Para	99.2	74.1	17.53		—2.31
Surat	97.4	71.4	25.95		—1829
Ahmedabad	102.4	74.3	13.46		—1411
Deesa	103.6	67.6	9.16		—1731
Neemuch	92.1	66.6	27.18		—0.15
Indore	90.7	61.6	33.13		+2.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubulpore	87.8	63.9	78.54		+2355
Saugor	88.4	61.6	62.76		+2110
Hoshangabad	89.7	62.4	54.87		+8.34
Khandwa	94.0	67.6	20.60		—2.94
Akola	95.2	61.6	21.92		—5.75
Amraoti	92.9	70.1	19.72		—9.12
Nagpur	91.6	64.8	43.04		—0.25
Chanda	90.1	63.6	44.02		—8.64
Raipur	88.1	68.1	48.22		+2.84
KONKAN—					
Bombay	89.1	76.8	77.49		+9.61
Ratangiri	86.9	76.1	92.75		—2.76
Mormugao	83.4	75 9	103.88		+1644
Karwar	84.8	76.1	127.89		+1708
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	93.8	72.2	15.59		—3.76
Ahmednagar	91.0	67.3	17.02		—1.52
Poona	91.2	64.4	10.49		—5.49
Sholapur	93.2	65.4	19.71		—3.58
Bijapur	91.5	67.0	9.38		—6.57
Belgaum	85.7	67.7	47.99		+7.09
Aurangabad	91.1	66.1	20.51		—3.11
Nizamabad(Indur)	89.5	63.3	38.46		—7.21
Hyderabad	88.6	64.8	21.78		—3.74
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	83.4	74.7	129.81		+2049
Calicut	87.8	76.6	123.56		+3251
Cochin	87.4	76.6	109.63		+3279
Colombo	86.4	74.8	0.45	44.04	+1073
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	98.8	75.2	19.22		—6.62
Bellary	95.1	70.2	4.57		—8.82
Cuddapah	96.2	71.8	8.96		—1174
Madras	95.7	76.4	12.37		—5.08
Bangalore	86.4	62.6	15.62		—6.94
Coimbatore	88.5	71.7	0.12	8.10	+0.81
Trichinopoly	97.7	75 0	0.98	2.34	—4.56
Negapatam	98.3	78.9		4.63	—7.38

COUNCIL ELECTION IN THANA DISTRICT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Absence of a Swaraj Party candidate for seat in a constituency has offered a test case for the Swaraj party in India. There seems to be no policy laid down by the all-India inspirers or leaders of the Swaraj Party regarding the principles of election which the party is to observe in the category of cases of the kind aforesaid. The votes of Indian National Congressmen have only recently been liberated. The local branches of the Party in several constituencies have had no time to consider their own policies or look to other precedents.

Assuming for the present that Congressmen in general will not try to bring about the fall of the Swaraj Party, the only duty, under the circumstances, of all pro-council Congressmen is to side with the candidate who holds out the best promise of future work.

Each candidate would naturally try to exploit the voters of the Congress party. It would be wise for them to withhold their promises and wait to see what more open promises or additions or alterations in the manifesto each candidate in the constituency is likely to make in course of time.

Among the written and unwritten tactics of each candidate and his friends and canvassers one will be to show the violence which his learned opponent has done to the Swaraj Party by openly contesting the validity of candidature of another. This is likely to be put forth as a crime of the opponent candidate. It would be height of folly for a man who has the real interest at heart of public work through Councils to allow such considerations to prevail against the candidate.

I wish voters of the Thana District, which is an instance of the kind, to refrain from such petty considerations in excluding or favouring the candidates in the District.—Yours etc.,

X.

The Calcutta Corporation decided by 18 votes to 17 to refer back to a special Committee the question of dredging the river Bidhyadhari, the outlet for Calcutta's drainage. The construction of spill reservoir to deal with the silting up of the river had been recommended and objection was taken to the Government's view that the Corporation should pay half of the cost, and the matter was referred back in spite of the Chairman's insistence on the danger to the city.—(A. P.)

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 11.

S S Chak'a, Woollatt, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Sultania, Miryless, Calcutta.

S S Vasna, Hitchings, Basrah.

S S Upada, Bell, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Shustar for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Colaba for Rangoon.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A E Wollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2042 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, will sail to-day from harbour for Basrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Upada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain W Bell, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, October 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18/10. Graham and Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M& Co.
4 Circassia 3827 Liverpool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Khandalla 3289 Durban, 17/10 M M & Co.
6 Morvada 5120 Kochi 15/10 M M & Co.
7 Sicilia 4188 China 16/10 M M and Co.
8 Misty Law, 3260 Baltimore, 13/10, T M & Co.
11 Kansas 3941 Karachi, 13/10 K N & Co.
12 Atlantic City, 2934, Karachi, 18/10, Graham and Co.
13 Marglan 6201 Southampton 13/10 D M T O.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Karoa 3697 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Genova, 4201 Genoa 15/10 M Italiana.
2 Skageru 3695 Antwerp 13/10 Graham & Co.
3 Bamora, 1878 P Gulf, 11/10 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2045, Busra 12/10 M M & Co.
5 Bankura 1905, Busra N F M M & Co.
7 Havildar 3046 Java, N F T M & Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Kobe 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Clan Mackinnon 3049, Calcutta, 12/10, J F and Co.
12 & 13 Barala 1890, P Gulf, 18/10 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Sultania, 3758 Calcutta, N F, H S Shushtary and Co.
F Upada 3382, Calcutta, 13/10, M M & Co.
H Karachi 124 Kathiawar Coast, N F R E Collin and Co.
M Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
N Colaba, 3899, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 12th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatrana due about 15th October, Agent B S N Co.

Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B S N Co.

Warfield (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

Nevasa (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of York, due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Exeter due about 29th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Nagpore due about 18th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan Macvicar due about 21st October Agent J F Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 19th October, Agent J F Co.

Rialto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Urbino (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Transtenfels due about 12th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Wardenfels due about 23rd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Neidenfels due about 5th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brookfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 18th October Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 19th October, Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

Hoogkerk due about 16th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capodimonti due about 22nd October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 19th October, Agent L T Co.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 14th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Crisfield due about 13th October, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Tamba Maru due about 15th October Agent N Y Kaisha.

Burma Maru due about 16th October, Agent O. S. K.

Borneo Maru due about 26th October, Agent O. S. K.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.

Malacca Maru due about 18th November, Agent N Y K.

Rosandra due about 26th October Agent L T Co.

FROM CHINA.

Mantua due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Kelbergen due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Oct. 11.)

The following postings have been notified:—

Mr. J. B. B. Hotson to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, vice Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. D. Chamier, Bar.-at-Law, to be President of the Tribunal of Appeal for one year with effect from the 25th September, 1923.

Mr. E. Priestley to act in the Selection Grade in the cadre of Superintendents of Police from the date on which Mr. G. C. G. Hayter proceeded on leave.

Mr. C. H. Brierley, Superintendent, Deccan Convict Gang, to be Superintendent of the Central Jail at Hindalgi.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, on relief, to act as Superintendent of the Deccan Convict Gang.

Mr. T. J. Reed, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar, vice Mr. E. L. Wickham, reverting.

Mr. H. E. Lucas, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of the Common Prison and Civil Jail, Bombay, vice Mr. R. M. Lafa.

Mr. R. M. Lafa, on relief, to act as Superintendent of the Special Prison, Thana, vice Mr. T. W. Marshall, reverting.

Mr. D. Healy, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint Messrs. D. F. P. Reid, R. C. Rodger, A. J. W. Sanson and P. B. Wilkins to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service; and the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. Reid, Rodger, Sanson and Wilkins to be Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation in the Bombay Presidency and to direct that they should report themselves to the Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.

Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., is permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from the 26th October, 1923.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, District Deputy Collector, Thana, to be Assistant Settlement Officer, in addition to his ordinary duties, for a period of three months, in connection with the revision settlement of the Bhiwandi taluka of the Thana District.

Mr. Maneklal Lallubhai, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Thana Sub-Division, to be Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan, transferred.

Mr. G. L. Steele, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Ahmedabad Sub-Division, to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Thana Sub-Division, vice Mr. Manekilal Lallubhai, transferred.

Mr. C. H. W. Lake to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Ahmedabad Sub-Division, vice Mr. G. L. Steele, transferred.

Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan, Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Kaira Sub-Division.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight but beneficial rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Savantvadi. More rain is generally needed. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Gujarat and Gujarat States where they are withering. Harvesting of kharif crops has commenced in places. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing which continues in places. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Sind and Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

EXPORTS.

October 11.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—200 cwt. mustard seed, A Durst.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—4250 cwt oil cake, J Permand; 250 cwt linseed oil cake, M Samji; 297 cwt dill seed, J Dayal; 2202 cwt myrobollam, P Mathradas and Co. 38 bales wool raw, L Abercrombie and Co., 276 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 150 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co., 165 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Skagern for Antwerp: 2000 cwt linseed, Straes and Co. 200 cwt mustard seed A Dust, 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—160 cwt cummin seed Amin and Sons.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp—261 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mestry Law for New York:—4000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros., 939 cwt myrobollam, B Damji and Co., 6 bales woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Genova for Genoa—110 bales cotton, J Meyer and Co., 76 bales cotton, 34 Amarsey 200 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co. Ld., 24 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong 731 bales grey cotton yarn, T M Kanga Ltd, 25 cwt shark fins B Nazir and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 11.

S S Kansas from Liverpool. Agents—Killick Nixon and Co.:—66 bales wool, 25 cask alizarins dye, 158 cases yarn, 235 bundles copper sheet, 76 cask or cases tiles, 54 cask tiles, 36 bags broken tiles, 29 cases biscuits, 90 bundles axle arms, 1000 bags bicarb soda, 26 drums caustic soda, 20 D/bags sulphate of aluminium 237 kegs paint, 80 cases bottled beer 47 bales paper, 45 bales tallow, 6234 bundles galv. corr sheet 101 cases bobbins, 1200 bars common soap, 26 cases soap 5353 plates hard spelter 135 cases brandy, 200 bags railway kegs 10 bales lubricating grease, 20 half bales, lubricating grease, 70 cases cigarettes, 1200 cask china clay 333 cases canned goods 17 cases dry fruits.

From Manchester—177 cases cottons 83 cases cotton yarn, 55 cases cotton yarn, 360 bundles Galo corr sheet 368 bales old newspaper, 69 bales cotton goods, 50 D/bags faria 18 cases bobbins.

S S Bankura from Koweit. Agents British India S N Co. Ld.:—1 bundle silver 128 bundle wet dates 886 baskets or bundles wet dates.

From Bushire—5 bags specie.

From Bahrein—23 tins pearl 310 bags gum, 37 bags almonds, 86 bags A kernel 125 bundles wet dates.

From Linga—11 bundles specie.

From Muscat:—6 bundles specie, 197 crates punagranate, 1217 bags dry dates, 12 boxes wet dates.

From Basrah.—4442 bags wheat, 95 bags old scrap copper, 20 bags scrap lead, 51 bags gall, 118 bags old brass, 200 baskets wet dates.

From Mormerah—185 baskets wet dates, 1133 baskets or bundles wet dates, 293 baskets Zadhi dates, 499 bags gum.

From B. Abbas—14 bales carpet, 69 bags Pista, 141 jottas cotton.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 19/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 13/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 491.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 541.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 531.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.55.
London—Paris Frcs. 75.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.40.
London—Brussels Frcs. 88.00.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 22,000 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady to firm market.

	London, Oct. 10.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 13/32 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4/10/5 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8 Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 11. Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 11/32
Bank Demand	1-4 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 5/8
Frcs. Demand	485
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	228
Japan	157 3/4
Singapore	173 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Oct. 10.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8
" 2 months hence	31 3/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought Quiet

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 3/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Oct. 10.
Exchange on London in Paris	75.10
" " Germany	1,350,000,000
" " Italy	99.79
Stockholm	17.25
Christiania	29.32
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	25.41
Belgium	88.70
Athens	315.00 Yesterday

	New Yor Oct. 10.
Demand Bills	454.57

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct. 10.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills, 3 m/st	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rents 5 per cent	29

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct 10.	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 91	Unchgd
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/2	"
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 11/16	"
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 50 5/8	"
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 43	"
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 1/2 +1/8	"
	59 1/4	"
Govt. Securities 3%	£ 79	
Conversion Loan	102 1/2	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	118 1/2	
4 per cent " "		

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement 79/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78/3.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Bar Gold ready s. 90.5.
Silver ready d. 31-10
Silver forward d. 31-9.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India buying ready.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 11.
Steady:—25 1/3

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho 25—0—0	25—1—3	25—1—3	25—1—3
Kartak 25—0—0	25—1—3	25—1—3	25—1—3

Gulli Mandi
Asho 0—3—0
Kartak 0—6—6
Tone Market, Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, October 11
Steady: 79—11—0

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho 79—13—0	79—10—0	79—10—0	
Kartak 78—5—0	78—3—0	78—3—0	

Gulli Mandi.
Asho 1—0—9
Kartak 1—12—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 64/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/5.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/3.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1936 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 80, Central 26/12 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 442/8n. By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 930, Bradbury 550, Century 477/8, Cent. India 532/8, Colaba Land 182/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 276/4, Dawn 625, Edw. Sassoon 235, Elphinston 63/12, Fazulbhoy, 835, Finlay 550, Globe 70, Gokak 140, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 572/8, Jamshed Mfg. 200, Kastoorchand 240, Khatao 297/8, Kohinoor 1675, Luxmi Cotton 4600xd. Madhowji 230, Mathuradas 350, M. Petit 3150xd, Meyer Sassoon 175, Morarji 4125, New Great 530, New City 340, Pabani 425, Pearls 655, Phoenix 512/8 Shapurji 226/4, Simplex 362/8, Standard 1600n. Swan 735, Swadeshi 521/4, Tata Mill 425 and Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300, B. Burma 360, B. Burma N. I. 88/12, Bt. Burma pet 4/10, B. Tramway 95, By. Steam 107/8, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 110, Katni Defd. 380. New India 16, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd. 100, Tata Hydro 655 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

	London, Oct. 10.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	" 124
National Bank	" 44 1/2
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 13 1/4

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 11th October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Isadore Malwa	..	..	..	572/8
Colaba	..	..	..	182/8
Crescent	280	..	..	276/4
Kohinoor	1700	..	..	1700
Nagpore Ordy	537/8	..	530	530
New Great	535	..	530	530
Pearl	665	..	655	655
Phoenix	..	..	..	512/8
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	635
Bombay Dyeing	937/8	..	927/8	930
Sir Shapurji	227/8	..	225	225
Simplex	380	..	365	365
Swan	..	..	..	735
Swadeshi	523/12	..	517/8	520
Century	492/8	..	470	477/8
Alcock	..	..	..	300
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	75
Katni Cement Ordy	..	..	..	110
Katni Cement Defd	..	..	..	380
Tata Steel Defd	107/8	..	98/12	100
Tata Steel Ordy	..	..	..	30
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	20/8
Bombay Burma Old.	..	..	..	360
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	88/12
Bombay Steam Ordy.	..	..	..	107/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	..	..	..	95
Central India Mining	..	..	..	25
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	32/8

RUBBER.

	London, Oct. 10.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, N/D	13 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	14 1/4
Tone—Irregular.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 11.

A further advance of 45 to 55 points has been reported in New York futures. The market advanced on spot and general buying and local short covering. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 10 points up. The market advanced on scattered buying, and some short covering.

Owing to the sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 511 i.e. Rs. 4½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. On selling by jobbers the market touched Rs. 510½ Around this level one Japan House and Commission Houses were buyers and the values improved to Rs 512 On selling by jobbers and Japan and Commission Houses the prices gave way to Rs 510 going up to Rs. 510½ the values dropped to Rs. 504 on selling by Commission Houses jobbers and a well-known Indore operator and finally closed at Rs. 503½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 502½ and going down to Rs. 502 advanced to Rs. 503½ on Marwari Shroffs and Offices buying. Shroffs were buyers for Oomra also. Broach closed at Rs. 503 easier.

Fine Oomra Decr/January opened at Rs. 468 and gradually gave way to Rs. 463½ on selling by a Japan House. Touching Rs. 464 the values further dropped to Rs. 458½ in sympathy with the decline in Broach and on selling by Marwari Shroffs, the rate ruling at 4 p.m. being Rs. 459. F. G. Bengal Decr/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 400.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal.

COLABA QUOTATIONS AT (6 P. M.)

	Bombay, Octr. 11	
Fully Good Broach	April/May	503
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	397
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	457 1/2

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATIONS.

Bombay, 11th October, 1923,

	Rs.	
Fully Good Broach	April/May	504
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	400
Fine omra	Dec./Jan	458

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Market, 10th October, 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
27.85	Oct.		28.30	+45
27.50	Dec.		27.89	+39
26.91	Jan.	26.97+06	27.38	+47
26,93	Mar.	27.02+09	27.40	+47
26,93	May		27.48	+55

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 27.45, lowest 26.83, range .62 points. Spot and Commission houses buying, local and Wall Street shorts covering, little cotton for sale.

Liverpool Market, 10th October, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
15.69	Oct.		15.68	—01
15.02	Jan.	15.17 +15	15.18 +16	15.09 +07
14.80	Mar.	14.95 +15	14.95 +15	14.89 +09
14.60	May			14.70 +10
16.99	Jan.	Egyptian		17.05 +06

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Short covering, scattered buying, little cotton for sale. Weather partly cloudy in the West, balance fair.

(2) New York cables: While not bearish, fear possibility further downward reaction. Opinion leading firms here rather mixed, but sentiment inclined to be reactionary. Believe South to sell pretty freely at present prices, but more sparingly on declines. Mills are fixing prices moderately on scale down. Dry goods market dull and feeling generally unsettled on account of closing of Amoskeag largest mills in the United States and fear of further curtailment.

(3) Amoskeag cotton mills completely closed for indefinite period involving 688,796 ring spindles and 20,740 twist spindles. Woollen department still going involving 61,000 worsted spindles.

(4) January highest 15.18, lowest 15.01, range .17 points. Poor reports from New York, straddle selling, American buying. Weekly Government weather report is slightly favourable.

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 10. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot Freely offered			16.36
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	..	18.20
New York. 11 a.m.	Jan.	..	26.97—12
(As known in Liverpool at	Mar.	..	27.02—13
Closing time.)	May	..	27.04— 9
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	..	27.17
" " "	Jan.	..	26.81

	Liverpool, Oct, 10.		
	Oct.	..	15.68—10
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	..	15.09+07
	Mar.	..	14.89+09
	May.	..	14.70+10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 10. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	15.84 +15
Nov.	15.46+15
Dec.	15.34+17
Jan.	15.17+15
Feb.	..
Mar.	14.94+14
April	..
May	14.78+15
June	..
July	14.43+15
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Egyptians. Nov.	17.00
Jan.	17.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Oct. 10. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	15.68— 1
Nov.	15.33+ 2
Dec.	15.23+ 6
Jan.	15.09+ 7
Feb.	14.99+ 9
Mar.	14.89+ 9
April	14.79+ 9
May	14.70+10
June	14.55+10
July	14.39+11
Aug	13.99+11
Sept	13.49+ 7
Oct	13.09+ 4
Tone—Steady.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 10.
M. G. Bengal Good	9.60
" " Fully Good	10.00
" " Fine	10.40
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.55
" " Fully Good	11.05
" " Fine	11.55
M. G. Broach, Good	12.30
" " Fully Good	12.70
" " Fine	13.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.50
" " Fully Good	9.90
" " Fine	10.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 10. Today's Price.
Oct.	16.92+ 3
Nov.	16.95+ 3
Dec.	17.00+ 3
Jan.	17.05+ 6
Feb.	17.10+ 6
Mar.	17.15+ 6
April	17.20+ 6
May	17.23+ 6
June	17.25+ 6
July	17.25+ 6
Aug.	17.20+ 1
Sept.	17.10— 9

AMERICAN MARKET.

	New York, Oct. 10.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	44.000
" Exports to Great Britain	4.000
" " Continent	..
Futures at New York Oct.	28.30 +45
" " " Dec.	27.90+40
" " " Jan.	27.37 +46
" " " March	27.40+47
" " " May	27.48+55
Spot Cotton at New York	28.80 +45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.75 +25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	2.2.27
" " Mar.	27.21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11
Silver—Foreign mined	64 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON COLOSING PRICES,

	New York, Oct. 10 To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York.	Oct.	28.30+45
	Jan.	27.37+46
	Mar.	27.40+47
	May	27.48 +55

WHEAT.

London, Oct, 10

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Value	43
WHEAT Red Karachi 462 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41
Freight of coal cardiff to Bombay	14

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Bombay, Oct. 11

Ready.	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	1 9 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 6 0	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	7 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	29 0 0	..
Castorseed	64 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	4 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 0	
Wheat, Sept.	..	
Linseed, April/May	12 10 6	
Linseed Sept.	..	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 8 0	

SEEDS.

London, Oct 10.

RAPESEED, Ferosepore Real Bold per ton O/N. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED Argentine O/N Seller	20 3/8
" J/F Sellers Quiet	17 1/ 8
TONE OF LINSEED—Very poor demand.	
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Sellers	22
TONE OF LINESEED—Very poor demand	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N-D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Selles	£ 17 1/2

LINSEED.

London, Oct 10.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Sellers	21 1/4
Tone Poor demand and prices lower	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov.-Dec. Done	41
" Jan/Apl. Done and Buyers	37/6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 10

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta O-D Seller	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay O-D Seller	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi O-D Seller	24/7
Tone—	

METALS.

London, Oct. 10

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. R.	" 59 7/8
Copper Braziers	" 81
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 29 1/2
Corrugated sheets £ 19 F.O.B. net.	
TIN BLOCK Nov. 1/2	

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 11.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 11. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	75 8 0
Copper	1/	75 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	2/	76 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Load, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 11. per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Light-house	No. 8 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 3
Japan	No. 42/2	1 9 9
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	Ne, 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 3

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTAN) NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 11

	Rs. a. p.
Khaas—	
Textile	1 1 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 6
Elphinstone	1 0 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix "	1 5 6
Pearl "	1 5 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Baits) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth x quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 9
Pearl per lb.	1 4 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 0
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Sahtas:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 3 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	..
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1126 per piece	..
No. 125 1/2 per piece	..
Dhootees 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhootees 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Check 5lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check 5 1/2lb. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Chock—	
Textile Per Piece	..
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7 8 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D. Rachael "	6 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124.	..
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Octr 11.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th Octr 1923.

Cotton	1381 Bales
Wheat	2020 Cwts,
Linseed	3563 "
Rape, etc	3853 "
Gingellyseed	6 "
Poppyseed	1096 "
Groundnuts	1929 "
Castorseed	4024 "
Rice	2197 "
Myrabollams	206 "
Cottonseed	6861 "
Mowraseed	78 "
Gram	653 "
Juwar	1571 "
Masur	57 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajri	1898 "
Coal	3567 Ton.
To days' total.	

SERVICE SECURING AGENCIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days of unemployment trouble, it is a great pity that under the pretext of procuring appointments, the Service Securing Agencies have made it a regular habit of advertising for all sorts of appointments with a view to draw these innocents to them and collect from each a registration fee varying between Rs. 2 to Rs. 5/-, and thus earn about Rs. 200 to 300 for each week's advertisement. The payment of the fee is not in itself a grievance, as much as the evasive and indifferent attitude adopted by these people, after the receipt of this money. I am not sure as to how many have actually been benefitted by these Agencies, but judging from the tendency of the unemployed to be on the increase, I should think, not many. Anyway it would be worthwhile to suggest that Government do keep a careful watch over this class of people. While it is within our common knowledge that there is a great scarcity of appointments, due to retrenchment everywhere, how are the large number of appointments advertised by these Agencies during the past two months accounted for?—Yours, etc. etc.,

ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF A DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Important evidence was given by some ladies regarding the dacoity at Kona, one of the covert acts of the accused in the Alipore conspiracy case, to-day before the Assistant District Magistrate of Alipore. According to the prosecution this dacoity was committed by some of the accused, in which Prosonno Kumar Mookerjee, Zemindar of Kona and his nephew Kalikrishna were shot dead. The approver in this case made a statement to the above effect and several witnesses corroborated him.

To-day Haribala Debi, widow of Prosonno Kumar Mookerjee deposed that she heard from the people of her house that Kalikrishna had mentioned the names of Soilen and Haren as his assailants. Soilen and Haren were her husband's cashiers and there was a dispute between the parties in regard to the properties. The man who held a gun at her husband appeared to be Soilen. She heard a voice which appeared to her to be that of Haren. She did not remember whether she had told the police that Soilen fired at her husband and Haren was with him and that Soilen and Haren afterwards shot Kalikrishna.

To the Public Prosecutor witness said that she saw a man, tall and slim, who looked like Soilen and heard a voice that sounded like that of Haren.

Radharani Debi, widow of Kalikrishna, deposed that after the dacoits had left she saw her husband in agony crying that he had been shot by Soilen.

Another lady of the Zemindar's house said that on the night of the dacoity she heard the name of Soilen being mentioned as the assailant.

The enquiry was adjourned.

WOMEN LABOUR IN MINES.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S OBJECTION AGAINST PROHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

In connection with the proposed regulations under the Indian Mines Act, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in expressing their opinion said that although the Chamber were in sympathy with the proposal to prohibit the employment of women in the mines they were of opinion that the existing conditions of labour in coal-fields precluded the possibility of such prohibition if employment of women was prohibited. There would be a dearth of labour and the Chamber suggested it should be kept in abeyance, at least for ten years. As regards the proposed introduction of a system of working by shifts the Chamber came to the conclusion that time had not yet arrived for a statutory interference in the matter.

MISS EDUCATION.

The following are some extracts from the 34th annual report of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, for the year 1922:—

The last Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Presidency Association Rooms on Wednesday, the 20th September 1922, with of Rao Bahadoor A. S. Dalvi, M.A. in the chair. The Annual Report including the audited statement of income and expenditure as prepared by the Managing Committee was unanimously adopted.

Owing to curtailment of other work the Managing Committee was able to pay more attention to this branch and are trying their best to make it more popular. The number of pupils attending it was 22, and the average daily attendance was 18. This institution is directly under the supervision of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. Instructions in practical carpentery are given, so also in drawing useful for the purpose, by a qualified teacher. Thus pupils attending this institution become qualified after three years course, and hold certificates from the Committee and so they can easily earn a decent salary. Eight students were presented for the different examinations (5 for the 1st year and 3 for the 2nd year) all of whom passed and the school was awarded a grant of Rs. 455.

With the generous help of the Wadia Trustees of Rs. 150 per month, the Society has been able to maintain this institution in good condition and is well availed of by the public residing in that locality.

The report acknowledges, with thanks receipt of donations and tributions during the year under report. The Subscriptions and Donations during the year amounted to Rs. 491-8-0 and Rs. 535 as against last year's Re. 609-8-0 and Rs. 685.

DAVAR'S
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING
(APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.)

Expert preparations as for the last twenty-one years, both personal and through post for High Commercial, Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice.

The brilliant success in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. The ex-students hold the highest positions in the Accountancy Banking and Commercial World Write for prospectus to-day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s. s. Morea with mails of September 27, due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League: Mechanical Transport vs. R. G. A. "B."
Brotherhood Campaign Public Meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

SATURDAY, October 13.

The s. s. Plassey with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Staff.

MONDAY, October 15.

Preliminary Scientific and B. Com. Exmn. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 16.

Nomination Day for the Presidency European Constituency Candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, October 18.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers of the European Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Council.
Intermed. M.B.B.S. Exmn. Results, University Hall 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 12 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m; Sunset 6h. 18m
Oct. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 32; Sunset 6h. 18m.
Oct. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 32m; Sunset 6h. 18m.
Oct. 15 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h 17m
Oct. 16 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 33m Sunset 6h. 16m

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Deman Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund will be held on Sunday (the 14th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Zaobas Temple, Girgaum (Pallew) Road.

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of fine arts arranged in connection with Mr. Phadke's annual exhibition will be opened at 7 p.m. to-day at Ram Bagh, C. P. Tank Road.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass offered by the "Times of India" employees will be celebrated at the Mount Mary's Church, Bandra Hill, Bandra on Sunday (the 14th instant) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BROTHERHOOD CAMPAIGN.

Messrs. K. Natrajan Kanji Dwarkadas and B. Shiva Rao will be amongst those who will speak at this evening's public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is to preside.

G. WARD C. C. AND GANDHI WEEK.

The "G" Ward District Congress Committee Volunteers hawked Khadi all through the Gandhi week. On the 7th instant (Sunday) they were hawking Khadi in the morning from 7 o'clock to 7 o'clock in the evening.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Mr. M. R. Jayker, Bar-at-Law will deliver a public lecture on "Present Situation" under the auspices of the Y.M.H.A. to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the School of Arts, will deliver an informal address on "Some Lessons of Buddhist Art" at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. when all are cordially invited.

BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The second annual general meeting of the Bandra Village Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 14th October 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Mankar's Bungalow, Khar Road Bandra. All members who have paid their annual subscription on or before the 15th September last are requested to attend.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 11th October 1923.

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Small-pox	1	Nil
Cholera	Nil	Nil
Plague	Nil	Nil
Influenza	Nil	Nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still born) 82.
Total mortality this day last year 97.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

In the morning of September 29th one Govind Swami residing in a room on the third floor of a chawl at Naigaum, Dadar was awakened from sleep by an alarm raised by Jagdombai (18) residing in the same chawl. Govind Swamy saw her clothes on fire which he tore off. Jagdombai having had extensive burns was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died on Wednesday.

At the Coroner's inquest evidence showed that the deceased's clothes caught fire while attending a "sigri" to prepare tea.

The jury returned a verdict of death from burns resulting from her clothes having accidentally caught fire.

GANPATI HIGH SCHOOL, MANGALORE.

The following is the programme for the Vijaya Dashami Celebration for 1923:—
14th October Sunday 4 p.m.—Old Students' gathering.
15th October Monday 4 p.m.—Sports.
16th October Tuesday 9 a.m.—Saraswati Puja, opening of Boys Industrial Exhibition (special feature this year.)
17th October Wednesday 4 p.m.—Sports final.
18th October Thursday 8 a.m. (Ladies day 3-30 p.m.)—Old Students gathering and distribution of Sports prizes, Prayers by children, Reading of the School report, Distribution of prizes, Dance, Drama.
19th October Friday 5-30 p.m. (Gents' day)—Prayers by school children, Reading of the School Report, Dance and Tableaux, Chairman's remarks, Drama, Fire drill.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

"O. S. K.'s steamer "Celebes Maru" which left Bombay on the 4th ultimo arrived Kobe on the 7th instant."

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Mongolia" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 2-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant, arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and the connecting steamer "Moldavia" left there at 7-30 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. steamer "Madasa" which left London on 28th September passed Suez on Thursday morning the 11th instant via Aden.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Mongolia" with the Mails from London of 4th instant passed Suez at 9 a.m. on the 11th inst.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ld., was held at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, under the Presidency of Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

The following are extracts from the report of the Actuary on the affairs of the Co. for the quinquennium ended 31st December 1922 which was passed at the meeting:—

"Your Directors have great pleasure, in submitting to you, the accompanying Report from the Actuary, on the working of the Company, for 5 years ending 31st December 1922.

This second Valuation of the working of the Company shows a Surplus of Rs. 1,13,83[illegible], which will certainly be considered satisfactory. As you are aware the surplus is arrived at after making a full provision for all future and contingent liabilities. The present Surplus, Your Directors are glad to say, is large enough to enable you to pay a Bonus to the Policy-holders and a Dividend to the Shareholders.

Your Directors recommend the distribution of this Surplus in the following way:—

Reserve Fund under the Articles of Association ...	Rs.	40,000 0 0
Reversionary Bonus at 3/4 per cent to Whole Life Policies and 3/5 per cent to other participating Classes ...	Rs.	37,699 11 2
Dividend to Share Holders for 1922 at 5 5/24 per cent i. e. at 5 annas per share ...	Rs.	11,330 10 0
Balance carried forward ...	Rs.	26,242 15 1
	Rs.	115,333 4 3

The Shareholders then adopted the following Resolutions:

(1) That the Actuary's Valuation Report for the quinquennium ended 31st December 1922 be and is hereby received and adopted.

(2) That a Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 3/4 per cent i. e. Rs. 7/8 as per thousand per year to Whole-Life participating Policies and 3/5 per cent i. e. Rs. 6 per thousand per year to other participating policies be and is hereby sanctioned for the period of the Valuation.

(3) That a Dividend be and is hereby declared at the rate of annas 5 per share i. e. 5 5/24 per cent free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st December 1922 for those shareholders who were on the Company's Register on the 1st day of October 1923.

WEST END CINEMA.

Hoot Gibson strikes another note of originality in "Single Handed," the Big Universal film which is coming to the West End Cinema on Saturday. Here we see Hoot as a raw simpleton living in a small country town in Kansas where his chief claim to fame is his unshaken belief that his undoubtedly execrable violin playing is really beautiful and is a source of intense joy to the inhabitants.

A genuine old-fashioned circus, in all its hectic glory, forms the background for "Single Handed."

The story is replete with comedy and pathos that approaches the rare subtlety of Chaplin.

"Goofy" MacKnight (Hoot Gibson), has a penchant for getting into trouble. But what is tragedy to him affords untold humour to the bystanders. He gets drawn into a game of poker, as the dupe of professional sharks, and makes the acquaintance of the sheriff. He is continually fiddling, to the annoyance of everybody in town. A circus comes along. During the performance of the dancing bear the fiddler falls ill. Amid the awed suspense of the audience "Goofy" manages to rescue the violin and strike up a jig tune. He demoralises the whole show. But the latent heroism in "Goofy" comes to the surface when a pretty girl comes along with half a treasure chart. Somebody in the circus has the other half. There are a few determined people trying to get both halves. Bereft of his beloved music, an enraged townsmen having smashed the violin in a fit of rude anger, "Goofy" finds solace in helping the poor girl hunt for her treasure. Then comes whirlwind of action. A cyclone, a motor smash the villainous machinations of his numerous opponents, cannot stop the doughty "Goofy" in his search for the treasure.

Here is one of the finest burlesque films ever produced. For those who like a good wholesome laugh, "Single Handed" offers a delightful evening's entertainment.

WORLD'S HOP PRODUCTION

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Consulate of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in Bombay has sent us the following for publication:—

By all those interested in the final outcome of the Hop Crop the year 1923 must be considered as an extremely critical one. We are facing the prospect of a fail-crop such as one has not seen for many years and, taking into account the greatly reduced acreage since the war, to find a similar instance one must recall the fail-crops of the years 1876 and 1882.

The reason for the extremely low Hop Production for the Year 1923 is to be found in the abnormal weather conditions experienced during the Spring and Summer months. The Spring and the first few weeks of Summer were exceptionally chilly with much rain and this so helped the vermin to increase that they were soon so numerous as has not been seen for many years. Thus it was that the heat wave during the month of July found the plants in a very enfeebled state and, as was generally feared, only those plants which in themselves were strong and healthy were able to survive. These latter consisted either of those gardens which had been altogether spared or merely lightly attacked by the vermin or those which it had been possible to save by means of continuous spraying and washing. Unfortunately the gardens so treated form but small section of the total acreage. At the beginning of August the weather became noticeably cooler, in particular the nights, and just at a time when the plantations were most in need of both warm day, as well as night temperatures. It may be considered as a fortunate coincidence that the fortnight which now separates us from the picking has brought favourable weather and although it can now no more benefit the hops as far as quantity is concerned it is already an established fact that in respect of quality the Crop of 1923 will leave nothing to be desired. As regards the plant itself, especially with regards to that of Czechoslovakia, it can be said that this year it will be one of superfine quality both as far as the colour as the lupulin contents are concerned.

In general picking will commence somewhat late as a result of the unfavourable conditions mentioned above. In the Saaz district picking is only taking place here and there and will only become general during the first weeks of September so that reliable samples will only be to hand in the course of the next 10—14 days.

The following table which is based on careful estimates together with authoritative reports from abroad gives a clear view of the crops to be expected the actual crops of last Year and the shortage as compared with the World's Hop Consumption:

ESTIMATES FOR 1923.

	Cwts.
Auscha, Dauba and Raudnitz	15,000
Saaz	35,000
Czechoslovakia	50,000
Germany	70,000
Backa	20,000
Styria	14,000
Jougoslavia	34,000
Poland	22,000
France	35,000
Belgium	22,000
England	220—230,000
Other European Countries	5,000
U. S. A	175,000
Australia	20,000
World Production:	663,000

ACTUAL CROPS 1922.

	Cwts.
Czecholslovakia	113,000
Germany	173,000
Jougoslavia	30,000
Poland	22,000
France	81,000
Belgium	27,000
England	320,000
Other European Countries	5,000
U. S. A.	260,000
Australia	20,000
World Production: ...	1,071,000

The Russian Production has not been taken into account in the statistics of recent years as whole of the yield has been used by the home consumption. There are signs, however, this year that with the steady increase in size of the Russian Breweries the home production is becoming insufficient and it will be necessary to revert to importing.

From the above table it will be gathered that the shortage in comparison with last year is not less than 400 000 cwts, i.e. 40 per cent.

Comparing the expected crop of 1923 i. e. 663,000 cwts. with the World's Hop Consumption of approx. 1 1/0.000 cwts. it will be noticed that there is a shortage of about 440.000 cwts. of which only a small part can be covered by the existing stocks of older hops, taking into consideration the fact that last year's crop is almost entirely consumed and that the stocks still remaining of the 1921 crop, in itself also a small average crop, are practically non extant.

It may be taken as a matter of course that, as a natural result of the above conditions, we shall this year see very high hop prices, even when reckoned on a gold basis. This may be accounted for not only in the large difference between the World's Production and the World's Consumption but in the fact that this year the actual costs to the grower are extremely high. It is well known that in most producing districts the gardens attacked by vermin have been repeatedly sprayed and washed and as this treatment is an exceptionally expensive one it may be easily realised that the actual lay out to the grower is many times the normal. It may be also mentioned that, particularly in Czechoslovakia, the growers have spared themselves no pains in their efforts to master the plague and have been at least successful in averting the danger of a total fail crop.

As mentioned above the actual yield for Czechoslovakia will be very small but it can be stated with confidence that as far as the quality is concerned, the Crop of 1923 will more than maintain the world renown of our Home Varieties.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A Comparison Chart of raids into the North West Frontier Province during the last four years has been issued recently. It shows a decrease both in the number of raids and in the number of British subjects killed, wounded and kidnapped. The total number of raids in the four districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kohat and Peshawar for the four years is as follows:—

1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
611	391	194	125

To take the figures of each district separately:—

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Peshawar	145	57	15	20
Kohat	142	101	44	22
Bannu	126	149	78	24
D. I. K.	198	84	51	49

From this it will be seen that in Peshawar District only has the number of raids increased from that of 1921-22. In the three other districts, Bannu especially, the number of raids has decreased.

The total number of British subjects killed, wounded and kidnapped in the four districts is as follows:—

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Killed. ...	298	153	80	47
Wounded ...	392	157	72	48
Kidnapped	463	310	148	60

Here again there is a marked decrease especially in the numbers kidnapped. Those kidnapped are usually held to ransom but the figures show that only in a very few cases do the raiders benefit, thanks to the effective methods of the Civil authorities.

Thus in the past year, out of 60 people kidnapped and held to ransom 43 were released without that ransom being paid.

The total value of loot carried off also shows a marked decrease. In 1919-20 the amount reached the colossal figure of Rs. 21,30,209 while in the past year the total value was only Rs. 77,540.

The year given in each case is from 1st of April of one year to the 31st March of the following year.

ON THE PROVL AT KURLA.

A GANG OF PATHAN, SIDEES AND ARABS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 10.

Some time after midnight on Sunday, the Head Constable of the Kurla Police, accompanied by another policeman were going on their night rounds at Kurla when they fell in with what appears to be mathematically and ethnologically a rather select gang consisting of 1 Pathan, 2 Sidees and 3 Arabs, all big burly-looking fellows prowling in a dark and lonely lane and having huge 'dandas' in their hands.

As they could give no satisfactory reason for their movements at that dead hour of the night, they were with the help of some townsmen induced by the policemen to accompany them to the Fouzdar Sab. At the Kurla Police Station, it appears, being overawed by the presence of a strong Police force, one of the man, seeing the game was up, whipped out from his pocket and flung away a loaded revolver (double action) of American make, which was found the next morning on the road.

Under a strong escort of armed police the gang was marched down the next morning to the Bandra Police Station where they are at present locked up. They seem to have no fixed place of residence but are known to have for their favourite consulting and sleeping haunt some squalid spot at the back of the Crawford Market.

GANDHI DAY AND DASSERA.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint anspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on the 18th and 19th instant from 3 to 8 p.m. when all are requested to attend.

A Press communique issued by the S.G.P.C. says Sjt. S. Harnamsingh Sekha, a member of the S.G.P.C. has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment under Section 108, for refusing to furnish a security of Rs. 1000 for good conduct for one year.

The Bombay Government Gazette states:—The next half-yearly Examination of candidates for he office of Vakil of the High Court will be held at a place in Bombay to be notified hereafter, on Monday, the 11th February 1924 and the two following days at 11 o'clock (Standard Time) precisely.

POLICE OFFICER CHARGED.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH STICK.

In connection with the assault alleged to have been made by Inspector Bird of the Esplanade Police Station on Mr. Essackbhai Ebrahim, a merchant, on the occasion of the "No-Address to the Governor" demonstration near the Municipal Hall, Inspector Bird was charged on Thursday, before Mr. H.P.H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate with voluntarily causing hurt on the 25th of September last at 11-15 p.m.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader appeared for the complainant; while Mr. P. P. Thanawalla, public prosecutor defended the accused with the special permission of the Commissioner of Police.

On the case being called out the Magistrate enquired of Mr. Thanawalla whether there was any chance of a settlement.

Mr. Thanawalla:—It is a case of mistake in identity. We say that Inspector Bird did not assault the complainant.

Magistrate:—Supposing you say that Inspector Bird had no stick in his hand, his subordinates may have assaulted the complainant.

Mr. Nariman:—We know so far this, that the complainant was assaulted by a European Police Officer.

Magistrate:—The leaders who organise such things ought to take caution that the crowd does not become disorderly.

Mr. Nariman:—I must protest against the violent presumption of the Court.

Magistrate:—"I understand that one of the leaders himself lectured to the crowd not to cry shame."

Mr. Nariman:—The leader asked the crowd not to cry shame inside the Corporation Hall and not outside it.

Magistrate:—Innocent people suffer when the crowd becomes disorderly The fault also lies therefore with the leaders."

Mr. Nariman:—I understand your worship's point. As a matter of fact innocent people suffer on account of the violence of the police.

Magistrate:—If the complainant is true, there was no justification for any police officer, subordinate or otherwise, to assault.

Mr Thanawalla:—That is true, your worship.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Essackbhoy Ebrahim, a dealer in cutlery at Abdul Rahaman Street was then examined. He said on the night of the 25th of September last he went to the Municipal Corporation Hall to attend the meeting at which the address to the Governor was likely to be considered. He was seated outside the Hall. There were about one hundred and fifty persons in the Hall. Shortly after 9 p.m. Mr. Dabholker assured the crowd that the proposition would not be moved that night; so the persons in the Hall went out of it. The witness remained in the gallery throughout the meeting till 11-15 p.m. After the meeting he came down and was standing near the north entrance of the portico of the Municipal building. There were about 25 persons standing with him there. There were about 20 persons standing near the maidan.

Mr. Dabholker (senior) accompanied by the Commissioner of Police came down and people who were standing there cried "Shame, shame." The witness also cried "Shame, shame." Mr. Dabholker bowed to the crowd and said "Mof-karjo." He, then, saw three European police officers coming from the direction of the Esplanade Police Court. All the police officers began assaulting the crowd with sticks without giving any warning. The assault took place after Mr. Dabholker went away. Later on, the accused struck him with a stick on his left shoulder.

Magistrate:—Are you quite sure that Inspector Bird struck you?

The witness:—"Yes Sir."

"FORCE UNJUSTIFIABLE."

Continuing the witness said that he (the witness) went inside the portico and saw Mr K. F. Nariman and two or three other Corporators coming down. He showed his wound mark to Mr. Nariman and said that he was assaulted by the Police Inspector, whom he pointed out at the time. That Inspector was Mr. Bird who was standing there. He, then, went up to the Municipal Corporation Hall and complained to several members including the President of the Corporation. He, then, went to the Esplanade Police Station where his complaint was recorded and he was sent to the Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. He saw at the Police Station the accused (Inspector Bird) and the other Police Officers, whom he was asked to identify. He, then, identified Mr. Bird as his assailant.

Magistrate:—"From this, it does appear that use of force was absolutely "unjustifiable."

Mr. Thanawalla.—"Your worship will let me cross-examine the witness."

Magistrate.—"Certainly. But it appears from the evidence that the Police have assaulted the crowd without even asking them to disperse."

Mr. Thanawalla.—"That was not so. The crowd was asked to disperse and a certain amount of force was used. The weal mark was an old one. As a matter of fact, that is my strong point.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT

Cross-examined by Mr. Thanawalla, the witness said that he saw the accused on the night in question for the first time. There was a cane in the hand of Mr. Bird. He was struck because he was standing there. The accused also assaulted 10 or 15 other people. The Police did not make any attempt to disperse the crowd before asking them to 'go away. The Police did not even ask the crowd to disperse. When he was struck, he was facing the Maidan. The accused came from behind and struck him. He did not question Mr. Bird as to why he assaulted him. He did not know whether other persons who were assaulted by the accused lodged their complaint with the Police. Mr. Dhabolkar and the Commissioner of Police, then, went away in a motor car. There was no rush of the crowd at all; but they were merely crying out "shame, shame."

Magistrate.—"I suppose you (Mr. Thanawalla) say that the police officers had no sticks with them.

Mr. Thanawalla:—"We say that Mr. Bird had no stick with him; but the other police officers had."

Continuing, the witness said that when he came to the police station there were Messrs I. S. Haji and V. A. Desai. He was shown a baton at the police station and asked whether he was assaulted with it. He then, said that he was assaulted with a stick. The accused had no baton with him at the Municipal hall, but the other police officers had batons with them.

Mr. Thanawalla, then, produced the first complaint of the complainant recorded by Sub-Inspector Savant.

Continuing the witness, cross-examined by Mr. Thanawalla, said that he was taken to the Goculdas Hospital. He saw Mr. V. A. Desai after the assault. He did not complain to Mr. Desai regarding the assault. While he was complaining to Mr. Nariman, Mr. Desai said that he had seen the assault. Two persons Salebhai and Hakimudin, who were in the crowd told him that they had seen Mr. Bird assaulting the witness. The crowd was composed of Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsis who were crying "shame, shame." Near the portico of the Municipal Building Mr. Bird had some conversation with Mr. Nariman.

Re-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said that he did not know that there was a weal mark on his shoulder, until he was told by Mr. Nariman to take off his coat and show him the mark. It was then that he came to know that he had a weal mark on his shoulder.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Mr. Vaikunthrai A. Desai Manager of the All-India Insurance Company was the next witness examined. He said that he was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. When the meeting of the Corporation was over, he followed Mr. Dabholkar and the Police Commissioner. He was talking with those gentlemen, when he saw the crowd on the Maidan side shouting "shame, shame." He was standing in the portico of the Municipal building. He, then, saw three Police officers striking the crowd with sticks. The crowd was very orderly, except that they cried out "shame, shame." He, then, spoke to Mr. Nariman and other members of the Corporation that it was most unfair that the police should attack the crowd without any warning. He, then, pointed out a fat Police Inspector to Mr. Nariman as the person who assaulted the complainant. That fat police officer was Mr. Bird (the accused.) He also saw other two police officers assaulting the crowd with sticks. The complainant then, pointed out to him the accused, as his assailant. The witness and Mr. Nariman told Mr. Bird that it was unfair that the crowd should be attacked without any warning, and Mr. Bird told them that if they also did not move, he would use force against them. He, then, accompanied the complainant to the Police Station, where he saw the weal mark in the back of the complainant. The Sub-Inspector asked them to wait at the police station till Mr. Bird came to the Police Station. After five minutes, Inspector Bird came to the Police Station and he had no stick with him then. Mr. Bird then told witness that he did not assault the complainant and it must be a mistake because he had no stick with him But the witness said to Mr. Bird that when he was talking with Mr. Nariman he saw a stick in his hand.

AT THE POLICE STATION

Cross-examined by Mr. Thanawalla, the witness said that the crowd consisted of about 30 to 40 persons. The majority of persons gathered in the crowd consisted of Hindoos and Borahs. He could not say from what direction the accused came. The complainant and he were facing the maidan. He saw the complainant being assaulted only once. Mr. Haji also accompanied him to the Police Station. The other Police Officers who returned to the Police Station had police batons with them.

To the Court, the witness said he knew Mr. Bird before.

Continuing the witness said that when he told the Sub-Inspector that it was very unfair that he was not recording the complaint, he (the Sub-Inspector) commenced taking it down. He saw the complainant's injury at the Police Station. The assault mark was red and swollen. It was just fresh. He did not think that the crowd rushed on the Commissioner of Police and Mr. Dabholker. About five or six persons were assaulted in the group in which the complainant was by three European Police Officers. About one or two persons were assaulted by Mr. Bird himself. He did not know whether any of those five persons, who were assaulted by the police, had lodged their complaints.

Mr. Thanawalla.—(to witness.) "Did the crowd also shout "Nariman-ki-Jai?"

The Magistrate.—"I understand he is called Nariman 'kaka.'"

Mr. Thanawalla.—"Mr. Nariman has not reached that stage yet. Mr. Baptista is called 'kaka.'"

Continuing the witness said he did not know whether the crowd shouted "Nariman-ki-jai." All the three European police officers were freely using their sticks on the crowd. Some of the Corporators also got mixed up in the crowd.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST ACCUSED.

Mr. Thanawalla.—"You are not friendly with Mr. Bird."

The witness said that he considered Mr. Bird as one of the best Police Officers he ever knew. As a matter of fact, he did not recognise Mr. Bird in the crowd. The witness was the Captain of the Home Rule League Volunteers and supervised the picketting of liquor shops, and at that time he saw Mr. Bird at the Nagpada Police Station. Personally, he had very little trouble with Mr. Bird then, when he (Mr. Bird) started abusing him. There was Sergeant Ross with him at that time. Since then, he had been very friendly with Mr. Bird and he had publicly praised him in the press also. He did not hold out any threat to Mr. Bird. He saw the complainant being assaulted by Mr. Bird. He did not see Mr. P.N. Patel in the crowd, that was assaulted by the Police.

Re-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said he described Mr. Bird as the "fat police officer" to Mr. Nariman at the time of the incident.

The case was then, adjourned till to-day at 1 p.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Jute shares ruled firm with a large speculative business passing in Howrahs and Clives. Higher priced stocks were in good demand and advanced in price.

Coals continued steady with a firm undertone shewing a large turnover.

Cottons shares were practically unchanged with Bengal Nagpurs in demand.

Tea shares were quiet with distinct falling off in the volume of business.

Miscellaneous were practically unchanged with no feature of special interest.

Government securities were quiet but fairly steady.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/12, 6 per cent bonds 1926 102/2, do. 1930 103/10 do. 1932 104/9.

Banks.—Imperial Bank contd. 347.

Railways:Arakan Light Railway 70.

Cottons. Agra United 1/7, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 24/8, Dunbar 172, Kesoram 4/12, do. pref. 62/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 405, Auckland 152, Barnagore 116, Birla 6/12, Budge Budge 302, Caledonian 425, Cheviot 227, Clive 25/10, Fort Gloster 684, Fort William 232, Howrah 34/1; do. 7 per cent pref; 100, Hooghly 45/8, Lansdowne 233, National 227, Northbrook 41, Orient 177, Presidency Mills 4/14, Union 387.

Coals.—Baraboni 13, Bansra 14/8, Bengal 683/8, Burrakur 35/12, Gopalchuck 12, New Manbhoom 50/8, Pench Valley 27, Ranee gunge 54/8 Saipukuri and Asansol 5, Standard 66/8, Talcher 6/4.

Miscellaneous.—Marshalls India Ltd. 5, B. L. Corporation def. 10/4, Burma Finance and Mining 2/12, Indo-Burma Tin 5/8, Madan Theatres 3/1.

Tea: Bishnauth 28, Dufleghur 12, East India 15, Joyhirpara 28/8 Longview 170, Teenali 13/8, Tukvur 26/8

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and one thirty-second pence and demand one shilling four and three eighty-second pence.

FLOUR MILLS BURNT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct 11.

A disastrous fire burnt down almost to ashes the Pioneer Flour Mills of Shahdra, five miles north of Lahore, owned by the Punjab Cotton Press Ltd. The damage is estimated at about 15 lakhs of rupees which is stated to be covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but is said to have been caused by the heating and friction of some part of the machinery.

DR. KITCHLEW.

WARRANT OF ARREST ISSUED ?

The "Akali" is informed on reliable authority that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Government of India are issuing orders reaffirming and amplifying the Rules regarding forfeiture by pensioned soldiers of their pensions in the event of their being convicted of participation in sedition, or of seditious agitation, or of beng found to be engaged in such agitation.—(A. P.)

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

RANDLE CUP TOURNAMENT.

The final match in the Randle Cup Tournament was played on the College Ground on the 6th and 7th instant when the Bank of Baroda Cricket XI met the Zoroastrian Cricket Club. Going in first to bat the Bank XI scored 181 runs the chief contributors being Messrs. M. R. Dhond 39, L. G. Surve 33 (not out) and C. K. Phanse 25. The Zoroastrians, however, fared very badly and were all disposed of for a meagre 37 runs, Dhond capturing 3 wickets for 16 runs and Surve who in addition to taking 7 wickets for 15 runs also performed the hat trick, taking the last 4 wickets with four successive balls. The Bank XI commenced their second innings with a lead of 124 runs, but were able to add only 76 runs more Messrs Pereira and V. N. Abhyanker scoring 23 and 20 runs respectively. The bowling honours were divided between Messrs. M. Daruwalla and B. Sadri who took 5 wickets each for 35 and 32 runs respectively. With 195 runs to win the Zoroastrians started their second innings, playing a very free game. They were able to score 137 runs thus leaving the Bank XI winners of the match and the Tournament.

Mr. M. Daruwalla played a good game for his 64 and J. Contractor also contributed 27 runs. After the game Prof. S. G. Burrow congratulated the winners and complimented the Zoroastrians for the good fight they had put up. The cup was then presented by Mrs. C. E. Randle to the Captain of the winning team. Two bats presented by Messrs. Ida and Co. for the best batting performances were won by Messrs. L. G. Surve and M. Daruwalla and two others presented by Mr. and Mrs. Randle to the Banks Club for the best average in batting and bowling during the season, were given to Messrs. M. R. Dhond and V. N. Abhyanker.

KIRKEE RACES.

(Associated Press.)

POONA Oct. 11.

The following are results of the Second Day of the Kirkee Gymkhana Monsoon Meeting:—

THE DORANDO HANDICAP. Distance 2½ Miles. Handicap for all Arabs which have run at Kirkee.

Colonel Gill's SNOWDON 9-12, Owner 1
Rao Raja Hanut Singh's KUPCHAND 10-12, Owner 2
Sweepstakes Rs. 120 for winner, Rs. 45 second.

THE CLIMO CUP. Distance 1½ miles. Handicap for all horses which have run at Kirkee.

Mr. Austin's TIPPIT 10-4 cl. 15-5 Capt. Fardell 1
Major Hole's KING'S HEAD 11-5, Major Ball 2
Mr. Walker's IKEY 10-2 Capt. Walshe 3
Sweepstake result Rs. 125 win, Rs. 35 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE RAMG HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for horses and ponies which have run at Kirkee and have not won race or Gymkhana race since 26th May 1923.

Col. McGowan's FLYING FILLY 9-4, scratch Capt. Walshe 1
Mr. Turnbull's LAMPLIGHTER 10-7 (20 yds.) Mr. Meyer 2
Capt. Clandsley's BAYLONGH 10-0 (15 yds.) Capt. Fardell 3
Sweepstake result Rs. 132 win, Rs. 37 and Rs. 19 places.

THE DIANA HANDICAP. Distance 1½ miles. Handicap for horses and ponies which have hunted regularly with P and K hounds during 1923 to be ridden by ladies.

Capt. Walshe's MAYBOY 11-8 (20 yds.), Mrs. Walsha 1
Capt. Kane's GAY LAD 11, cd. 11-7 (56 yds) Mrs. Kane 2
Mrs Murray's POLLY PEECHAM 10, scratch, Owner 3
Sweepstake result Rs. 140 win, Rs. 45 and Rs. 23 places.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for ponies 14.3 and under which have run at Kirkee.

Capt. Cobbet's BUBBLEY 11-7, Owner 1
Major Ball's SHAHZADI 12-4 Owner 2
Col. Gill's ABORIGINAL 11-2 Owner 3
Sweepstake result Rs. 158 win and Rs. 45 place.

KARACHI RACES.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

Karachi Autumn Meeting, Second Day's results.—

THE SIND PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 1,000—Rs. 700 to winner, Rs. 200 to second Rs. 100 to third. For maiden country breds owned by residents in Sind.

Capt. Russell's TIZNOTER 10.3, Capt. Jerrom 1
Mr. Jafer Sajan's JUBILEE 9-7 Jones 2
Mr. Moore's MUSTANA 97 car. 9-9 Abdulla 3
Tote paid Rs. 7 for win and money back for places.

THE MEDINA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 1,000—Rs. 700 to winner Rs. 200 to second, Rs. 100 to third. A handicap for all Arabs.

Mr. Sulleman's WILSON 9-7. Buckley 1
H. H. the Mir Khairpur's RAREFIND 7-10 Balfour 2
Tote paid Rs. 7 on winner.

THE CLIFTON HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 1,000—Rs. 700 to winner, Rs. 200 to second, Rs. 100 to third. Handicap for English Colonial and C. B. ponies 14-2 and under.

Capt. Jerrom's JILL 8-2 Balfour 1
Major Eskam's BRENOCK 9-7 Capt. Bernard 2
Malik Shajahan's GULPARI 7-7 Jones 3
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win Rs. 9 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE KARACHI HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile. Rs. 1,000—Rs. 700 to winner, Rs. 200 to second and Rs. 100 to third. Handicap for horses in 3rd division.

Mr. Woodward's TWO GATES 9-7 Buckley 1
Capt. Morrogh's PUSSYFOOT 10-7 Capt. Bernard 2
Mohd. Safar's LASSEE 7-7 Akbar Ali 3
Tote paid Rs. 14 on winner.

THE KHAIRPUR CUP. Distance 7 furlongs. Rs. 1,500 a cup value Rs. 250 present by H H Mir of Khairpur and Rs. 1,000 to winner Rs. 300 to second Rs. 200 to third. Handicap for Country Breds.

Malik Shajahan's MUJLOON 9-2 Jones 1
Mr. Garrow's HITANA 9-9 Capt. Barnard 2
Capt. Russell's FIZZOTER 10-0 Capt. Jerrom 3
Tote paid Rs. 7, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

THE BAGDAD PLATE. Distance 1mile.

Capt. Browne's FIRST IMPRESSIONS 9-6 Balfour 1
Malik Jan Mohamed's BLUE BEARD 9-7 Khan Beg 2
Malik Shajahan's RAJA 8-2 Jones 3
Tote paid Rs. 14 win, Rs. 10 and Rs. 27 for places.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1923
(582nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections to the local legislatures and the Legislative Assembly will take place early next month. We have on previous occasions stated our view regarding Council-entry. We had hoped that the original plan of completely boycotting the elections would be adhered to by the Nation and that we would, without murmur or regret, skip over the chapter of legislative obstruction which Ireland tried and found futile and which, unfortunately, has irresistible fascination for people who believe in Parliamentary action in a country without the reality of Parliamentary government. If history teaches one lesson more than any other it is this that no country can win or retain freedom through the grace of another nation but only through the united and determined exertions of its own people. This was the lesson brought home to the leaders of Ireland after Parnell had developed the obstructive tactics of making legislation in the British Parliament impossible and they returned back to the people and devoted themselves to the task of constructive nation-building so intensively as to make Government by aliens, lacking as it did the consent of the people —prove a mockery. Violence, it is true, delayed the consummation of their efforts, but they proved to the world that beyond a certain point of nominal freedom the British, no more nor less than any other people would not relax their domination over a foreign people, merely because of the pressure of parliamentary constitutional action or obstruction and that, therefore, through self-help and genuine nation-building from the bottom upwards alone could national freedom be won. We have chosen the path of non-violence and, therefore, work along the line of Sinn Fein, without its violence, will bring us to our goal sooner than Ireland reached it. The Mahatma saw this more clearly than many of us and, therefore, he asked the leaders of India to return to their people and through them discover and develop the country's strength for the attainment of Swaraj. But it seems that we have also to pass through the chapter of obstruction before we, as a nation, evolve the requisite strength. Let us, therefore, boldly and clearly face the situation which confronts us. The Delhi decision will be our unerring guide in the task, because it is the unmistakable expression of the voice of the people. We have had a programme, but we lacked strength and capacity enough to carry it out, because we have been like a house divided against itself. At Delhi the realisation came to us, because the leaders, for the first time after the Mahatma was removed to jail, courageously faced realities, frankly recognised the need of giving such a lead to the country as would harness the very divergence of views between the two sections of the Congress to fruitful activity and—succeeded in the task. They succeeded because they realised that unity and harmony were the condition precedent to the success of national endeavour through whatever channel it was directed. If, therefore, the propaganda against Council-entry has been suspended, the sacrifice has been made in the larger and abiding interests of the country which demanded, above everything else, unity, good-will and an atmosphere of tolerance.

What, then, is the implication of the Delhi decision? It is this that both the parties must deliver the goods—that, in the words of the Delhi resolution, "all Congressmen must redouble their efforts to carry out the constructive programme of their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, and by united endeavour to achieve Swaraj at the earliest possible moment." We must, in short, skip over the Chapter of Obstruction as early as possible and should not permit it to blot out our basic and constructive enterprise. Those of our leaders who are anxious to give a fight to the bureaucracy in the Councils may succeed or may fail, but we cannot afford to count on their success or relax the efforts that will count ultimately, namely, the work outside, among the people. Whether they succeed or fail, they will by their patriotic fight with the bureaucracy strengthen the movement for a radical change by rousing the enthusiasm or the grim determination of the people. They will serve the country by their failure which will once and for all quench the last embers of faith in Parliamentary action. But whether the experiment is to succeed or to fail, the essence of its working is that the voters who, under the terms of the Delhi resolution are willing to vote, must give these leaders as real a trial as possible. If there is going to be a fight with the bureaucracy in the Councils, let it be as intense as possible so that whether success or failure results, we leave the Chapter of Obstruction behind us as quickly as possible and are united once again in the direction of our national endeavour as well as its purpose. The duty then of the voters is clear. It is to give unstinted support to the Swaraj party candidates everywhere. The need for such support is the greater in view of the fact that, for obvious reasons, the Swaraj Party has entered on its election campaign very late and without sufficient preparation for it. This is revealed by the fact that for the two seats open to election for the Legislative Assembly in this city there is only one candidate, Mr. V. J. Patel, whom it will be the duty of voters who will exercise their franchise, to return at the head of the poll. The organisers of the Swaraj Party could have made up for their delay in launching upon the election campaign and their insufficient preparation for it by making common cause with Independent candidates like Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Joseph Baptista who will be invaluable assets to them not only in the struggle inside the bureaucratic citadel but also in blocking the way of subservient climbers who when the boycott resolution was in full force squeezed their way into the Councils and for nearly three years went about exploiting the silence of the electors and claiming a representative status. The Swaraj party organisation having made a tactical blunder, the voters must retrieve it by a judicious use of their votes. While in the South Non-Mahomedan constituency of the city they have to see that the three successful candidates are the nominees of the Swaraj Party, in the Northern constituency, where there are only two general seats, the third being a reserved one, Mr. Baptista as well as Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, they must see, is returned at the head of the poll.

So far about the non-Mahomedan voters. The duty of the Mahomedan voters of this city who will take part in the election to the Legislative Assembly is no less clear. It is to give their entire support to Mr. M. A. Jinnah. There are two other candidates in the field, Messrs. Huseinbhai A. Lalji and Mr. Salebhai Barodawala. Of the latter it is enough to say that the kindest treatment that he deserves is to be ignored and that the Muslims voters of Bombay could not bring themselves into greater contempt and ridicule than by voting for him at all. As for Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji, while we admire his loyalty to the Swaraj party, we think he would best serve his country as well as his community by immediately retiring in favour of Mr. Jinnah. Loyalty to a party is a great thing, but loyalty to the country is a greater thing. If Mr. Jinnah does not belong to a party, the country has chosen him for one of its devoted and most loyal servants. And Mr. Lalji, with little to recommend him except the membership of a party, would ill serve the country he loves by seeking to deprive it of the services of such a great servant. As in the case of Mr. Jayakar, the Swaraj Party organisers would have done well not to have nominated a candidate of their own against Mr. Jinnah and we trust Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji will recognise the patriotic duty of retiring in favour of the latter. We have had our differences with Mr. Jinnah during the last two or three years. But, if during this period he has not been in the thick of the fight alongside his former colleagues, he has also served the cause by his timely and patriotic reticence what time self-regarding and lesser men than he have either betrayed or neglected it. His brilliant past record, his sterling patriotism, his rare independence which no favour can buy nor any frown diminish, and, above all, his uncompromising fighting spirit mark him out as one worthier than any living citizen of Bombay to be its chosen representative. The Muslim voters of Bombay willing to exercise their fanchise will, therefore, honour themselves by returning him at the head of the poll, if not unopposed.

THE NEW DICTATORS.

The success of Fascism in Italy is likely, in the opinion of many writers, to set a fashion in Europe; but Italy, though it gave a name to the system was not the first European nation to espouse it with success. The first was Hungary, when, after the failure of the Communist revolution in that country through the opposition of the peasants, Admiral Horthy was made dictator and given a free hand in organising law and order. Italy, after coming to a chaos verging upon revolution, followed suit, and now it is the turn of Spain. It is to be noticed that all the countries which have hitherto adopted Fascism are countries where the extreme revolutionary element is particularly strong and active (which is one reason why in spite of recent revelations in the "Daily Herald," we cannot imagine any immediate success for Fascism in England) and that it has apparently been able at once to attract and to assimilate a considerable section of such revolutionary forces. It is obviously not enough to say that Fascism is reactionarism, in order to explain this remarkable phenomenon of its attraction of elements always hitherto reckoned as progressive. It has undoubtedly a great attraction for the sort of people, numerous in every Western country, called National Socialists. Mussolini is but Robert Blatchford latinised and in apotheosis. It also appeals to all those numerous human beings who love decided action and hate indecision in the nation's leaders. In Germany there were before the war more national Socialists than in any other country; the Germans also have been long accustomed to adore decided action. So it happens that many people are wondering, now that Germany is evidently near to a political convulsion, whether it may not take the form of Fascism rather than of Bolshevism.

Though the village community was the original commune, we have to face the fact that peasants are not communists, but strong individualists, in the matter of landed property, and anyone who frames a constitution for a country in which peasants form the majority or a basic minority, must take that fact into account. The number of small property-holders, apart from peasants, is exceptionally large in Germany, and these too would in general be averse to communism. The appeal of National Socialism, upon the other hand, is powerful to a nation in the position to which Germany has been reduced, intensely proud of its national entity as Germany has been and is. The strongest argument that we can see upon the side of Bolshevism is that Herr Stinnes and the other bosses who have sucked the wealth of Germany would pretty certainly adhere to a National Socialist regime. All would depend upon the man who led the movement. Indeed, we should say that more important than the consideration of Fascism or Bolshevism, revolution or reaction, to the diagnosis of the state of Europe at this moment, is the apparent willingness, nay, eagerness of all the peoples to accept dictatorship. Some have been atrociously deceived, as were the English by Lloyd George. Some like Russia, Turkey, Hungary and Italy, have found strong men who seem to typify their aspirations. Will Germany find such a man at the eleventh hour? That is a question which will be decided in the next few weeks. Whether he be a Communist or a Nationalist is relatively unimportant to the European position of Germany, since he is bound by the very condition in which Germany is now placed, to show his worth in terms of national defence, even as Mahatma Gandhi, the friend of all mankind, has by force of circumstances become the trumpet-call of Indian Nationalism. He is the ideal dictator, the saint without ambition or the love of power, who seeks to right his people's wrongs for love not only of his people but of their opponents also. He is in prison, while the others are at large.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"One does not feel it blasphemous to compare him with Christ; and Christ too, one suspects, gave infinite trouble to reasonable and respectable followers For Gandhi a philosophic anarchist a new edition of Tolstoy, without Tolstoy's past and a Tolstoy who has long since subdued Nature and shrunk into simplicity.—Col. J. C Wedgewood, M. P.

A Buffer State.

The latest issue of the "Deutsche Zukunft," the weekly edition of the peoples' journal of Cologne, has a remarkable article about the baneful effects in the occupied country of the agitation inspired by the French for separate Rhineland as a political union, which will serve as a Buffer State between France and Germany. It quotes the testimony of an impartial French observer in support of its contention that such a State would be impossible, as nobody really wants it. The inhabitants of the occupied area are opposed to it in overwhelming numbers. France does not as a matter of fact want it; she wants her frontier to extend right up to the bank of the Rhine, a situation which Germany cannot possibly accept. Stephan Valot, a French journalist writing in the Paris journal, "L'Oeuvre," points this out very clearly. He has exposed what he calls "the bluff of the separation politics," by his narration of a visit he paid to various towns in the occupied area. He says: "I saw for example the inhabitants of Bonn, where the propaganda for separation is vigorously carried on, pass by the placards announcing a free Rhineland with indifference almost with contempt. They showed neither curiosity, nor even did they raise angry protests. It was simply like this. No German cared to stop and to read what the placard said. The square where the placards are put up is occupied by French soldiers and a platoon of Tunisian soldiers watches near by, thus affording protection to the placards, just as an Autobus must afford protection, with its armed French driver, by its daily journey from the Bonn Railway station to Dusseldorf, to accompany the street steam tramo, worked by the French. This is the way they agitate for a separate Rhineland."

Got-up Meeting.

The accounts given by this impartial Frenchman of meetings held under French inspiration, to support the separate Rhineland policy are extremely amusing. At one place he says he found great enthusiasm. Applause was given to the orator's cry—"los von Berlin"—let us get away from German domination. He visited other places in the vicinity of Bonn and Dusseldorf and was surprised to find that the orators as well as the audience responsible for the applause were just the same. And then he learnt that nobody else except a small clique which travels from town to town attends these meetings, to get up the agitation, so that the French Press can receive telegrams from variety of places in the occupied area, that the movement for a separate Rhineland is gathering volume In Dusseldorff the indifference of the population was so complete, that in a lecture hall where the Communists and the Nationalists were having rather an excited meeting, the efforts of the hall attendants to tell them that the hall was to be occupied by people wanting to agitate for a free Rhineland, and that they were clamouring to get possession of the premises for two hours proved unsuccessful. The Communists and Nationalists continue their debate, which the French observer says, some times come to blows, but they are all united on one point, viz., not to give the hall to the free Rhineland agitators.

A Tariff Reform League for India.

The following extract from a letter received in Bombay from Sir Thomas Holland, dated London, 17th September, 1923, will be read with interest:—"Without steel manufactures on a large scale and, therefore, for the near future at least, without the Tata Steel Company there can be no national India, and all political reforms must be non-productive. As it is still a long step between now and the manufacture of steel by a competitive company, the Tata Steel Company is as much a National necessity in India as the Telegraph Department or the Army. That it is the product of private enterprise does not alter the fact." It is not alone the steel industry of India which requires protection; if the industrial development of India is to be accelerated, protection must be the national fiscal policy for many a year. The proceedings of the Tariff Board do not encourage the hope that vigorous effect will be given to such a policy unless public opinion asserts itself in an unmistakable manner. We are, therefore, glad to announce that Bombay has taken the lead in initiating steps for the establishment of a Tariff Reform League of which the main object will be to secure effective protection for Indian industries.

Technical Instruction Through Vernaculars.

We cannot understand the Bombay Municipal Primary Education Committee, when they say, in their report regarding the establishment of a technical school by the Municipality that there is no need for it. There is only one such school in the city and it cannot satisfy the demands of the whole population. It is always overcrowded, and the education it provides cannot be availed of by sons of mill-workers for the simple reason that such education is imparted through the medium of English. The Principal of the V. J. Technical Institute says that he is prepared to undertake to give practical instruction in the vernaculars to mill-operatives if an adequate number of applicants come forward. But we are afraid the combination of two different media of instruction in one and the same institution will not be practicable and even advisable. Let the Technical Institute, which has assumed the character of an all-India institution, remain as it is and let another institution, imparting technical education of a nature most needed by the working classes of Bombay, through the medium of the vernaculars, be established in the city. We are sure there is a large body of workers in the city, who anxiously seek, but are denied, such instruction. The Corporation's finances cannot be better invested than in founding an institution in Bombay, which would give opportunities even to the poorest of improving their lot. We hope the Schools Committee, with its Nationalist personnel, will make a favourable report, which will make Bombay the first city in India to offer such facilities to the poor.

The "National" Spirit.

The forceful personality of Sgr. Mussolini, which had not a tear to shed at the killing of innocent little orphans during the "pacific occupation" of Corfu by his soldiery, appears to have impressed very much the Council of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In the annual report of the Society Sgr. Mussolini's Fascist movement is described as "one of the most remarkable of our times." The report goes on to add: "It is a rising of the national spirit, conscious of a new dignity and of a great mission in the world, against the weakness of the ruling classes, against everything that is subversive and degrading." It is obvious that the Council of the Bible Society shares with Sgr. Mussolini a contempt for "the weakness of the ruling classes." It is this contempt, no doubt, which prompts most of the British clergy in British Colonies like Kenya, South Africa, Malaya, Fiji and elsewhere, to lend the support of their "spiritual" authority to the policy of the ruling classes there to keep down the Native and Asiatic communities in a condition of perpetual helotry to the White Colonists. The Bible Society would do well to ask itself whether if Christ came down to visit this Earth again, He would express His admiration "at the rising of the national spirit" against the "weakness" of the ruling classes. And, yet we shall be told that the Society seeks to propagate His gospel!

DR. PRANJPYE'S FAILURE.

MINISTERIAL BACKING OUT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)
II*

The Chandavarkar Committee submitted their report in May 1922 and legislation was undertaken on the lines recommended in that report and the Compulsory Education Bill was placed before the Council in September. At the first reading of the Bill, the Minister announced that Government would contribute to the Local Boards two-thirds of the expenditure on Primary Education, and one-half to the Municipalities. From the beginning to the end one chorus went forth from the Council that the proposed contribution would be insufficient to enable these bodies to meet the growing burden, and the point was therefore reserved for the consideration of the Select Committee. The Select Committee presided over by the Education Minister representing Government, came to a definite conclusion that the contribution to the Local Boards should be raised from two-thirds to three-fourths, and to the Municipalities from half to two-thirds. But at the December Session, while introducing the Second Reading of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the Minister all on a sudden announced to the Council that the Clause as amended in the Select Committee embodying the enhanced proportion of Government contribution was contrary to what was proposed by Government in the original Draft Bill, and that he was authorised by His Excellency to inform the House that he did not accede to a further charge upon the revenue as contemplated therein. This announcement proved a veritable bombshell thrown into the midst of the Council, and member after member, rose in his seat to condemn the conduct of the Minister. The attack was led by Mr. Chitale, who pointed out that the Select Committee meetings had been presided over by the Minister representing Government, who could have shut out a proposal if there was anything illegal in it. But after allowing the Select Committee to take a certain position or allowing the Committee into a position which the Minister himself accepted as a spokesman of the Government there, it was not open to the Minister to go back on a promise he had made and accepted.

Mr. Chitale was followed in a similar strain by Mr. Gandhi who went so far as to say that "unless Government are found willing to stick to this obligation which they have accepted, it will be our painful duty to throw out the bill at the second reading." The attack was continued by Rao Sahib D. P. Desai who pointed out that under the new bill, the Local Boards are under obligation to employ all the present Government teachers at salaries settled by Government and have therefore to undertake enormous expenditure on increased salaries to these according to their time scale pays.

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article on the subject appeared yesterday.

RUHR NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMAN REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION.

FRANCE TURNS HER BACK.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Paris.—The German Charge D'Affaires called on M. Poincare this morning. It is understood that the latter has refused the request of the German Government to participate in the negotiations for resumption of work in the Ruhr by the appointment of a mixed French-Belgian-German commission. The French claim that definite results from negotiations with the local authorities in the Ruhr have already been obtained by the conclusion of an agreement with the Otto Wolff Group; and they consider that the participation of delegates from Berlin in the negotiations will only delay the settlement.—Reuter.

TANGIER DISPUTE.

BASIS OF DISCUSSION ARRIVED AT.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

The Foreign Office state that the British French and Spanish experts who have been meeting in London have agreed upon a formula which, while reserving entire liberty of action of their respective governments to any points that they may desire, will serve as a basis of discussion at a future conference of plenipotentiaries, to whom will be entrusted the duty of drawing up a definite statute for Tangier.—B. O. W.

SIR WILFRID ATLAY.

EMBARKS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Sir Wilfrid Atlay embarks on the "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Friday accompanied by Mr. A. F. Green of the permanent staff of the London Stock Exchange to preside over the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the working of the Bombay Stock Exchange and make proposals for the constitution and regulation of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.—Reuter.

SILVER MARKET.

MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report says: that the silver market has been dominated by a demand for prompt shipment to Bombay by this week's steamer due to arrive in time for October settlement in that city. This has tended to hold up cash price. The quotation for forward delivery at present seems to be rather too low to encourage sales from China and too high for China to replace the recent favourable sales made here for that quarter. It is reasonable to expect some easement in prices when the present stress is over. America is more disposed to feed our market, but the Continent is not selling with any freedom.—Reuter.

GENERAL HARRINFTON.

BACK TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

General Sir Charles Harington with the Guards arrived in Southamption from Constantinople today. The King sent a message of greeting to the Guards.—Reuter.

CROWDS WELCOME TROOPS

LONDON, Oct. 11.

General Sir Charles Harington and the Guards were accorded a civic welcome at Southamption. Replying to the Mayor's address General Harington said that they had come splendidly through anxious times. His experiences in Turkey made him love and admire the British soldier and the airman more than ever. He was proud of the achievement that twenty-thousand troops evacuated a foreign country without the slightest incident and without even breaking a pane of glass. They had left Turkey with the British flag flying higher than ever. Crowds acclaimed the troops.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR SEPT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Board of Trade returns for September show Imports at 83 millions sterling a decrease of 5½ millions exports 63½ millions, an increase of 3½ millions, Re-exports 8 millions, an increase of 2 millions.—Reuter.

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

FISCAL CONTROVERSY REVIVING.

GENERAL ELECTION NECESSARY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Imperial Economic Conference this morning discussed preference in public contracts throughout the Empire; and also the position and the future of the Imperial Institute.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame's announcement at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference of additional British preference in connexion with the Dominions dried fruits had dispersed apathy in domestic politics and there is every sign of the revival of fiscal controversy. The Parties are bestirring themselves to vigorous protectionist campaign.

It is expected that the Conservatives will be countered by the Liberals. Some doubt exists as to the exact attitude of the Labourists.

Sir Martin Archer-Shee will move an emphatic protectionist resolution at the forthcoming Conservative Conference at Plymouth.

The Liberals contend that Mr. Bonar Law's pledge at the last election has been broken and that the adoption of a wider scheme of protection will involve election next Spring.

"A STEP FORWARD."

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame's preference proposals were quite unexpected. This fact, added to the enormous length and lateness of the issue of speeches at yesterday's Economic Conference, probably accounts for the absence of any detailed comment by the morning papers. The "Times," the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Chronicle" are silent. Other newspapers take the line which might be expected from their well-known views. Thus the "Morning Post", in a leading article entitled "A Step Forward," welcomes the beginning, though timid, of a new, hopeful policy in which our politicians will be forced by circumstances and opinion to go much further.

The "Daily Mail" says that it is obvious that the British Government has decided to embark on a new policy of Imperial preference; but it is not clear how and when the proposals will be carried out. British people will expect to see a serious plan of action unfolded in the next few months.

LIBERALS DISSATISFIED.

The "Daily News", in a leading article headed "The First Dose," says that Mr. Bruce demanded full-blooded protection and Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame responded with proposals which must be utterly contemptible to scientific tariffists. Nevertheless, there is no guarantee against extensive development of the modification proposed.

The "Westminster Gazette" remarks that it is already clear that the fiscal question has been raised in an acute form and the present Government cannot be trusted to handle it. The paper warns Free Traders to be watchful.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that the British Government in reply to Mr. Bruce has offered such increase of preferences as to ensure its defeat at the general election, if one could be held. The proposals for Imperial development so far, complains the "Guardian", seem to consist mainly of shifting Dominions' economic troubles to the already overburdened British taxpayer.—Reuter.

PREFERENCE IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

NEED FOR ELASTICITY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Before the Imperial Economic Conference to-day, Mr Neville Chamberlain initiated the discussion on preference in public contracts. He said that the Government had recently investigated the practice in various departments, and endeavoured to agree on a uniform policy. The result showed that it was undesirable to fix any percentage on preference. The efforts of departments had been satisfactory The air ministry has bought no foreign supplies. Navy's foreign purchases, excepting of oil fuels, were only one per cent. The War Office only bought foreign goods which were specialities and could not be procured elsewhere. The Post Office always specified for British and Colonial metals.

Mr. Graham (Canada) said there must be flexibility in preference. There could be no question of fixed percentage. Preference should be given to those contracts likely to lead to the expansion of Imperial trade. He favoured the idea that every part of the Empire should give preference to every other part.

Mr. Burton (S. Africa) agreed that it would be undesirable to make preference rigid. The South African Government had had to contend with trade combines and rings. Therefore the principle of preference must be left elastic.

Mr. Innes (India) said that in practice India purchased ninety-five per cent. of her materials in London, which was evidence of the preference she granted to the Mother Country. The discussion was adjourned.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO REPORT ON BRUCE'S SCHEME.

At to-day's sitting of the Imperial Economic Conference, the question of preference in public contracts throughout the Empire was discussed. It is announced that a Committee has been formed of representatives of the great Overseas' Dominions, India and the Colonies to consider and report to the Economic Conference of the practicability of certain methods which were suggested by the Australian Premier at yesterday's conference for assisting the marketing of foodstuff and agricultural raw materials originating in the British Empire. The methods in question are, firstly subsidies, secondly import licences and thirdly stabilisation of prices. When the Imperial Conference proper reassembles to-morrow under the chairmanship of Mr. Baldwin, a statement of the work of the League of Nations will be made by Lord Robert Cecil.—P. O. W.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

PROTEST AGAINST KENYA BETRAYAL.

WAY TO MAKE BRITAIN REALISE INDIA'S FEELING.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

An hour was devoted on the consideration of the resolution in regard to the boycott of British goods and after a good deal of discussion, consideration of the question was postponed till Monday next. Mr. Meyer Nissim tried to palliate the situation by bringing an amendment to postpone further consideration till the Imperial Conference had threshed out this question, but it was thrown out. Mrs. Hodgkinson in opposing characterised the resolution as destructive and disloyal.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A NEGLECTED WALL.

Mr. Mohanlal M Desai moved and Dr. Viegas seconded:

"That the Commissioner be requested to inquire and report about the causes for the collapse of a wall on 15th July 1923, at Dammer Lane, resulting in the death of a boy aged 10, and the action he proposes to take in the matter."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Coroner's inquest as well as the report of the Commissioner of Police distinctly showed that the municipal executive were lax in their duty. The wall in question was allowed to exist for 3½ years in spite of the fact that the owner of the building was fined for contravening the municipal bye-laws. He failed to see how the Municipal executive allowed the wall to exist all this time.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala supported the resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was no evidence to show that the municipal executive were in any way amiss. The owner was taken to court because he executed the structure not in accordance with the sanction granted in the plan. Besides the wall was not delicate at all but was sound structure. They should also remember that the jail wall at Oomercary too collapsed which was in no way delicate. In regard to the municipal liability he said the Municipal executive could not make themselves responsible for the complete safety of the city. What they could do was to examine a building where any doubt was expressed and take steps to ensure safety but nothing more could be done.

The proposition was agreed to

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

A special meeting of the Corporation was then held to consider a resolution moved by Mr. V. J. Patel and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—

"That agreeably to the resolution of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Town Hall on the 11th instant (11th September) this Corporation is of opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world."

Mr H J Davis at the outset raised a point of order that the resolution was against sections 69-72 of the Municipal Act. The Municipal Corporation had nothing to do with politics or international trade but only civic matters connected with the city,

The President ruled out the objection on the ground that the resolution only expressed the opinion of the Corporation and did not purport to interfere with the proceedings of the Corporation or the Standing Committee. Besides Mr. Davis may use the introduction of politics as an argument against the resolution but the resolution itself could not be thrown out.

Mr. Patel then said his work was lightened considerably, by his friend Mr. Tairsee who had distributed pamphlets in the Corporation giving all the details of the reasons of boycott of the goods of the British Empire. He said it was not a question of politics or economics but existence of 300 million of people of India. When there was a question like giving an address to the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Davis did not think it a political matter, but in boycott of British goods he felt politics. The recent Kenya decision was a culminating point as he thought there was no part of the Brish Empire where Indians were considered as human beings. The British Empire comprised of 47 crores of population, of which 39 crores were non-whites and 8 crores were whites and yet they called it a whiteman's empire. If the 300 million of people of India were to non-co-operate with the Government even for a single moment the machinery of the Government would collapse, but unfortunately they were not all united. The only remedy to vindicate their self-respect was a complete self-government for India and nothing short of it would save the situation. If they called themselves as true representatives of the city, he hoped they would support the resolution. He then read the following passage from Mr. Tairsee's pamphlet distributed among members.—

BRITAIN'S WEAKNESS AND INDIA'S STRENGTH.

India has now realised that it is futile to argue, to plead, to implore, to protest. All that has availed not, and *she must act*. Hence her eyes and face have turned away from London, Simla and Delhi to the starving, the naked, the patient and long suffering millions of her people. This is the turning point and corner stone of the Movement. Faith, and Knowledge that nations, like individuals, by themselves, are made

In her search to be herself, India has arrived at the knowledge that Britain is not here for altruistic purpose surely not for the benefit of her health. She is here on business and as long as business is done with her, she will continue, and she can be sent about or out of business by doing no business with her. India has realised that a Britisher is a *Business*-man, more business than man, and it is herein lies his strength and also his weakness. Thus the position of the British and the Britishers in India is not unlike Achilles who when a child was anointed with ambrosia—the food of gods—and then dipped in the river Styx which made him proof against wounds and thus vulnerable except in the heel by which he was held by his mother.

BOYCOTT DOES NOT IMPLY HATE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in seconding the resolution said he had travelled 300 miles and come from electioneering campaign to vote for this resolution. Non-co-operation, in point of fact was taught to Indians by Englishmen themselves and Englishmen should be proud that their example was so faithfully followed by their Indian pupils. It was 150 years ago that the forefathers of the Englishmen boycotted the English people, in America in regard to the imposition of tea duty. The boycott of British goods did not imply hate of the British people. They hated the Kenya decision but did not hate the Englishmen themselves. It was not at all a racial question but a mere protest against the Kenya decision. He thought lakhs and lakhs of Englishmen lived because India was their custom. A large number of Englishmen were unconscious of the injustice to India and the best way to make them conscious was to buy goods from outside the British Empire, even from Germany so that the Englishmen may know the real feelings of India

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in opposing the resolution said.—I rise to oppose this motion. I oppose it on two grounds. First, that it is a departure from the constitutional procedure of this Corporation, an introduction of external political acerbity into our civic affairs which cannot assist us in our legitimate task; secondly on its own merits or rathers its demerits. It is undiscriminating, destructive, and disloyal. Who stand to gain by the principles advocated in this motion? India's and England's late enemies and the nations, whose brutalities to your peoples and to mine have blackened the pages of the world's history.

During the Great War Indians with the representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions stood together, fought and died side by side. The gallant courage and loyal devotion of the Indian regiments are acknowledged and praised whole-heartedly by their brother-in-arms. I think I am correct in stating that the gentlemen who stand sponsors to this motion have not been distinguished for their war service. This perhaps explains their willingness to attempt to crush a sentiment they themselves are incapable of feeling or understanding. Surely the same wiser course would be to utilize the mutual regard that war comradeship engendered in our peoples towards attaining a freer intercourse, a better understanding between us all? Surely these destructive political efforts that aim at scrapping this feeling at introducing dissensions amongst us are unwise. To vote for this motion is to define oneself the enemy of India and of India's true interests. This I refuse to be.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale in supporting the resolution said Indians were treated like helots of the British Empire and the only way to express their indignation was by boycott of British goods.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said boycott was a political weapon and a retaliatory measure. In Dr. Tagore's word Englishmen would do anything to gain their ends, but no sooner their ends were gained, they would show themselves in true colour

Dr. Velker and Mr. B. N. Meisheri further supported.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved an amendment to postpone consideration of this resolution as Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru was going to bring the Kenya Question in the Imperial Conference. The amendment however was thrown out. Three requests were then made to the president to apply closure but the president declined to do so as he thought more than an hour should be given for the consideration of this resolution.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. V. J. Patel protested against this ruling on the ground that during the debate on the resolution to vote an address to the Governor only half an hour closure was applied. The president however, declined to accept closure and postponed further discussion till Monday 4 p.m. At 3 p.m. August agenda will be proceeded with.

IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

CO-OPERATION IN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

DISCUSSION IN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Economic Conference yesterday afternoon discussed co-operation in financial assistance to Imperial development. Sir Philip Lloyd Greame said the question was how far they could co-operate with the Dominions. So the financial commitments undertaken should not at the initial stages place an undue burden on a particular country. All dominions, Colonies and India had great problems of development. It was to the general interest that they should be accelerated as far as possible. Britain had already been giving a large measure of financial assistance towards the settlement. If they should get this speeded up it meant placing orders and the British Government was prepared to assist financially. It was proposed that Britain should advance a part of the interest for a period in respect of the anticipated schemes put in hand in pre-normal times which represented orders to Britain. It appeared to the British Government that that would help the rapid development of the Dominions and help Britain by giving employment. Certain conditions, however, must be satisfied. He hoped that the requisite machinery would be devised for examining the schemes and settling the terms. The British Government was determined to help development in every way it could if the proposal was sound economically, because it would merely be using credit to accelerate normal development when it was needed most.

Sir Philip Lloyd Greame instanced New Zealand's hydro-electrical programme, Australia's railway development and India's programme of Railways and other works in connection with the proposed financial co-operation scheme.

Major Ormsby Gore said Africa represented great possibilities. The Colonies raised twenty million sterling last year. Nigeria was coming on the market with five millions this week. They were doing all they could to speed up their development.

Mr. Amery pointed out that the whole naval supplies of meat should be obtained from Imperial sources and said that he was doing his best to induce the British sailor to smoke Imperial tobacco, but hitherto unsuccessfully.

Lord Derby said that the whole of the Army's frozen meat was obtained from Australasia. It was impossible yet to obtain the whole of the preserved meat from Imperial sources, but he hoped agreements might be reached enabling this.

Mr. Burton sincerely hoped that the Navy would be weaned from its present tastes and find South African tobacco more palatable than foreign.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MR. BRUCE'S SUGGESTION.

The Economic Conference has appointed a Committee comprising representatives of Britain, the Dominions, the Colonies and India to consider and report on the methods suggested by Mr. Bruce for assisting marketing of empire grown agricultural produce namely subsidies, import licences and stabilisation of prices.

Sir Philip Lloyd Greame said Government might be prepared to guarantee interest and capital in respect of the development schemes in the Colonies and Protectorates as distinct from the Dominions.—Reuter.

PREFERENCE TO DOMINIONS.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The "Daily Mail" in a sensational editorial strongly condemns any idea of imposing duties on foodstuffs in order to give preference to the Dominions. "Government is believed to be dallying with the question of food-taxes and credited with the intention of making very startling announcement towards the end of the present month. We desire to warn the Ministers that duties on the premier food stuffs will not be tolerated for five minutes. Any attempt to tax the foodstuffs will instantly wreck the Government or the political party which makes so preposterous an attempt."

The "Daily Chronicle" believes that most of the Free Traders will feel relief at the modesty of Government's preference proposals which on the whole fall in the category of concessions to the Dominions that may be made without prejudicing either the Home producers or the consumers.

The "Times" is non-committal towards Mr. Bruce's proposals, but stresses the necessity for distinguishing between these and the plans of the Government which are designed to meet specific cases.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"In effect Government's proposal is that without interfering with the free entry of the essential foodstuffs and thus raising the highly debatable issues, they enable us to do something to assist in the development and settlement of the Empire."—Reuter.

PREFERENCE ON TOBACCO TO INDIA.

"THE TIMES'" SOLICITUDE FOR RECIPROCAL MEASURES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Commenting on the proposed increased preference on tobacco "The Times" remarks that there would be a happy consequence if this free gift to India should induce her to adopt some reciprocal measures.—Reuter.

INTROSPECTION.

"TURN SEARCHLIGHT INWARDS."

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S ADVICE TO PEOPLE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

In reply to the Congress Committee's address at Almorah Maulana Mahomed Ali is said to have refused to be a party to excite the people against the Government even though the Government had not changed in the least for the better, for, after two solid years wasted in idle and suicidal talk what was necessary was the turning of the searchlight inwards and examining the fault and shortcomings of their national character.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO AMRITSAR.

PROTEST AGAINST WELCOME ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 11.

The Khilafat Committee has resolved against the Municipality's decision to present a welcome address to the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit.

VICEROY'S HYDERABAD PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 11.

The official programme of the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading has just been issued. On arrival at Hyderabad at 4 p.m. on Friday 23rd November Their Excellencies will be met by H.E.H. the nizam and will motor to Falaknamar Castle. After the usual Mizas Parsi ceremony visits will be exchanged and a banquet will be held at Chowmallah Palace at 8-30. On Saturday the President of the Council and three principal nobles will visit the Viceroy. Sports will be held in the Futteh Maidan in the evening and a dinner at the Residency at night followed by the reception on Sunday 25th. The Viceroy will have a private interview with the Nizam and will leave from Secunderabad station at 10-30 p.m. after dining in the train.

A PATIALA DISCLAIMER.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 11.

The Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Patiala has, in his reply to the Prabhandhak Committee, characterised as incorrect and misleading the reports that the Patiala State forces have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for use against the Sikh agitation, in favour of Nabha generally and particularly against the Sikhs' proceeding to Jaito.

MAULANA DAUD GAZNI RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 11.

Moulana Daud Gazni who was sentenced in connection with the volunteer movement has been released from Rohtak Jail.

BOMBING OPERATIONS AGAINST GURIKHEL TRIBE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

News has been received that during the recent bombing operations against the Gurikhal Tribe while taking off for a raid one machine ran into another which was stationery in the Aerodrome. Both the machines were wrecked but none was injured. Operations against the Gurikhel are still in progress. The Gurerai, who were threatened with bombing at the same time as the Gurithel came in before the expiration of the ultimatum and were consequently not bombed.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Nairobi, Oct. 10.—It is understood that Sir Horace Byatt has been transferred from Tanganyika as Governor of Ceylon. General Sir Hubert Gough succeeds Sir Horace as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Tanganyika Territory.—Reuter.

REDDING MINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Naval divers from Rosyth yesterday again fruitlessly attempted to penetrate the Redding workings and were brought up exhausted after narrow escapes from falling timbers. One was nearly drowned by an air tube and damaged rock. Five expert London divers who descended the mine for five hours to-day encountered insuperable obstructions. Efforts will henceforth be limited to pumping out the water.—Reuter.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF APPLES FROM N. W. PROVINCES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The first consignment of 25 boxes of apples from the North-West Provinces of India have arrived in England. It is stated that very large shipments may be expected in the succeeding years from the extensive plantation on the Himalayas.—Reuter.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

ANNUAL SESSION OPENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The annual session of the Railway Conference Association opened this morning. Mr. Colvin, Agent of the East Indian Railway, presiding, reviewed important railway problems awaiting solution. Speaking on the question of State management, he said that most of them who were actually concerned with the working of the railways, opposed it, chiefly because their experience had made them realise that if the railways were to earn money they must be regarded and managed as a very large and complicated business concern and, however capable and enlightened a democratic legislature might be, it was unlikely to provide a successful management. Moreover, State management would deprive the Assembly of expert non-official advice in the railway affairs which would be available only if railways were Company-managed. Another serious drawback of this new policy was that it would preclude, for many years the possibility of comprehensive grouping of railways which the Inchcape Committee had urged both for economy and efficiency. They could not expect a concrete offer of genuine Company management without any indication of some real chance of the proposal being accepted by the Government.

"In any case", he continued, "if we are entering upon a period of extended State management of railways in India, let us console ourselves with the reflection that the relations between the democratic countries and the State railway management are much the same as those between children and whooping cough. Most of them get it, but most of them soon get over it, and are unlikely to have another attack." Mr. Colvin criticised some of the Inchcape proposals for economy. In urging reduction of the working expenses so as to insure a return of 5½ per cent. under normal conditions on the capital invested by the State, the Inchcape Committee, in his opinion, had not made sufficiently clear that owing to the expensive rehabilitation programme, necessitated by starvation during the war, abnormal conditions prevailed at present and that the Central Government had not only not refunded any portion of money that would normally have been used on repairs and renewals, but had proceeded to levy further large sums from railways by the imposition of a goods surtax from April, 1921. He pointed out that the growth of the staff criticised by the Committee was due to the carrying out of work for overtaking the arrears. He warned that the continued starvation of the railways in respect of revenue expenditure would have a deplorable effect. The true measure of economy was not by any arbitrary percentage of reductions in the working expenses, which would result in piling up arrears of maintenance, but measures should be devised whereby both the ordinary and the programme expenditure could be kept on a regular basis over a period of years in accordance with a fixed policy.

INDIANISATION OF RAILWAYS.

Continuing, Mr. Colvin expressed anxiety that despite the strong recommendations of both the Acworth and the Inchcape Committees, the extensive centralisation in the matter of detail was still unrelaxed. He assured that, by modification of control, the State would not be a loser.

Touching the question of indianisation of the railway, under subordinate and officer ranks, he expressed sympathy with the natural desire and assured his effort at the training of Indians in technical matter, and urged careful consideration of Mr. Cole's report, a mine of very valuable of suggestions for the selection and training of Indians and the domiciled community. But the conditions under which the Indianisation should proceed required clarification, and they would welcome a lead from the Government. The question was whether Indianisation should not be accompanied by a modification of salaries of the Indian incumbents, a proposal which had the support of eminent Indians including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Referring to the recent murder of Colonel Kennedy in a train he deplored the horrible crime, but defended the railways against any attack of neglect to provide proper protection. Some passengers during the summer slept with the windows open, rendering useless every means of safety. Murder on railways was not unknown even in the countries more law-abiding than India, and the record of the Indian railways favourably compared with that of any other country. He assured that no additional safeguards which might suggest themselves would be neglected.

TECHNICAL QUESTION.

Touching on the technical question, he stressed the urgent need for liberal funds for rehabilitating the wagon stock and this looked bad for the working expenses. He asked the State and shareholders to console themselves with the reflection that they divided between them during the war the surplus profits swollen by the fact that wagon repairs were falling into arrears. Mr. Colvin pointed out that owing to the unsuitability of the present vacuum brake apparatus on goods stock the result had been profoundly unsatisfactory. As he was a strong believer in automatic braking he urged the vacuum brake companies to come to their aid by making the apparatus which, in the commercial language, would be both "fool-proof" and "thief-proof."

Official and Personal

A Lucknow message of 11th October says:—His Excellency Sir William Marris, accompanied by the Honourable Raja of Mahammudabad and Mr. Rutledge, visited the suburban flooded area. To-morrow his Excellency will go to the interior villages. —(A. P.)

Pundit Malaviya announces that although he has been asked by the Fyzabad Division electors to represent them in the Legislative Assembly he has decided to stand from the Allahabad Jhansi Division

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who is standing as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the Northern Division, has issued the following manifesto to his voters:—

Friends, I beg to bring to your notice that I am standing as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the Northern Division on behalf of the Swaraj Party; The Swaraj Party branches in Gujarat, and Maharashtra are supporting my candidature.

Perhaps you are aware that for more than five years, I have been a humble public worker in Bombay City, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In 1920, I withdrew my candidature for the local Council and devoted myself exclusively to the carrying on of the Congress propaganda. The boycott of the Councils was most successful in my district of Thana, only 2-5 per cent. of the votrs having gone to the poll. The Congress membership in Thana was the highest in all Maharashtra. The unjust antipicketting order of the Collector of Thana issued in July, 1921, was resisted by me wth such organisd determnation that the Collector was compelled to withdrew it within 19 days. I have served as a member of the All India Congress Committee for three years and have devoted as much time and energy to its work as can be expected. Khaddar, removal of untouchability, Hindu Moslem Unity and other items of the constructive programme of the Congress have had and will always have my heartiest support. Moreover, I have been associated with the national cause in various other spheres and my work as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been before the public for the last two years.

The Swaraj Party does not believe in any tinkering with the problem of India's freedom, it does not believe in a reform here and a reform there. It advocates reform root and branch and it clearly sees that so long as the seat of power is occupied by the enemies of Swaraj all attempts at radical reform are bound to be futile. Hence the Swaraj Party's programme of presenting popular demands to Government through the Councils and in the event of the failure of the Government to accede to them, to organise a uniform, continuous and consistent obsruction in the Councils with a view to make Government through the Councils impossible. I heartily endorse this programme and will not fail to carry it out with energy and zeal in the event of my being returned to the Assembly. Of course I expect no office under Government and will accept none.

I, therefore, request you to support my candidature by your votes and thereby to ensure the triumph of the Swaraj Party candidate which, in my humble opinion, is also the triumph of the Congress cause.

Mr. V. J. Patel supporting Mr. Mehta's candidature says:—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has worked with me for nearly four years in various public activities, e. g. Congress, Municipal work, etc. His candidature from the Northern Division for the Legislative Assembly has my wholehearted approval. He is also supported by the Swaraj Party branches in Gujarat and Maharashtra. I feel confident that, if elected to the Assembly, he will prove a useful member. I would therefore advise Assembly voters both in Gujarat and in Thana District to give all their votes to him.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar writes:—

Last week I signed the manifesto of Mr. Hiralal Nanavati as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly Northern Division, as I then understood, that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was going to stand either for the Bombay city or for the S. D. Mr. Jamnadas has now, however, decided to stand for the N. D. In that case I unhesitatingly withdraw from Mr. Nanavati and whole-heartedly support Mr. Jamnadas' candidature.

LUCKNOW FLOODS.

60 VILLAGES AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 11.

A report from Mohanlalganj Sub-Division of the Lucknow District states that 60 villages have been affected there, 35 of which have been washed away. The total loss of life cannot yet be correctly estimated.

HELP OF CLOTHING AND BLANKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 11.

In reply to Mrs. Rutledge's appeal for fund, the Bombay Cotton Merchants' Muqaddam Flood Relief Committee have made an offer of help and have agreed to supply a quantity of clothing and blankets. Relief camps and travelling dispensaries are continuing their work.

SIR FREDERIC GAUNTLETT AT NAGPUR

A Nagpur correspondent writes under date the 6th instant:—

"The Auditor-General Sir Frederic Gauntlett visited Nagpur on the 2nd instant and stayed there till the 6th instant when he proceeded to Bombay by the 2 o'clock train. During his stay he received among others two deputations of clerks, one of the local Accountant-General's Office and the other of the Deputy Accountant-General Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur. He gave a sympathetic hearing to their representation for better pay and prospects and said in reply that he Government of India has made a reference on the subject to the various Provincial Governments, and that a decision may be expected very soon.

To honour him a football match was played on the evening of the 6th between the team representing the two Account Offices. At the close of the game Sir Frederic Gauntlett was garlanded. He expressed thanks to all present and then the evening's function came to a close."

AHMEDABAD TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

The residents of Sarangpore Talia's Street of Ahmedabad, submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council about "The City Wall Town Planning Sscheme No. 5, Ahmedabad." The following are some extracts from the petition:—

To,

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E.,D.S.O.,
Governor of Bombay in Council,
Bombay.

The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Ahmedabad Sarangpore Talia's Street and thereabout, affected by the City Wall Improvement Town Planning Scheme No. 5, Ahmedabad.

Most humbly and respectfully showeth that:—

The Committee of Management appointed under S. 179 (2) b of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 for conducting the Municipal affairs of Ahmedabad have passed a resolution No. 328 on 28th August 1923, declaring their intention under S. 9 (1) of the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915 to prepare a scheme to be called 'The Town Planning Scheme (City Wall Improvement) Ahmedabad No. 5.' The said resolution with the declaration has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Part II p. 1262 on the 13th September 1923 and the said resolution has been published in a local newspaper and the attention of the persons likely to be affected by such scheme is drawn to Cl. 5 of S. 3 of the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915, asking them to submit any objections or suggestions to Your Excellency in Council, in virtue of which the petitioners submit their objections and suggestions by way of this petition to Your Excellency in Council for favourable consideration.

Under the Bombay Act I of 1915 the Committee of Management has no legal authority to pass any such resolution of declaring their intention to make a scheme inasmuch as the said authority is vested under S. 9 (1) of the Bombay Act I of 1915 in the local authority which is defined in S. 2 (a) of the said Act wherein "local authority" is said to mean a Municipality or where there is no municipality a committee appointed for a notified area under the provisions of Ch. XIV of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 as modified by this Act." The present committee of Management is not a Municipality nor a committee of any notified area; hence it is not a local authority within the meaning of S. 9 (1) of the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915. In S. 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 it is provided that every Municipality shall consist of elected councillors and nominated councillors in specified proportion. The present Committee of Management cannot come within the meaning of Municipality as defined in S. 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III 1901. Further the reading of S. 179 of the Bombay Act III of 1901, clearly shows that when the Municipality is superseded for a definite period it shall be again re-established after a period of supersession, and thereby it is clearly indicated that the Municipality is kept in abeyance for the supersession period. Though the Government takes control of the Municipal affairs and appoints a committee to manage the said affairs, the committee thereby does not become a municipality within the terms of S. 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901. Thus Your Excellency will be pleased to see the inherent defect in the present Committee of Management (it being not a municipality), of having any power to pass such a resolution to make a declaration under S. 9 (1) of the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915.

The whole scheme of the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915 is based to work on the wishes of the people and therefore the sole authority of preparing a scheme is vested in the Municipality, whose members are mostly elected by the people, and in the absence of such a Municipality, the Government cannot and ought not to take the responsibility of sanctioning a scheme, not prepared by the Municipality.

The Bombay Town Planning Act is intended to regulate new buildings in the suburbs, in such a way as to secure the proper sanitation and welfare of that new habitation. If in the suburbs where no such scheme is made, and buildings are allowed to grow in any fashion, it afterwards becomes very difficult to regulate the roads and the sanitation thereof. And with that object it was thought necessary to introduce the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915 on the lines of the English Statute of Housing and Town Planning of 1909, when people from Bombay began to stay in suburbs like Andheri, Santacruz, Vile Parle, Borivli, Matunga, Mahim, Siva etc. It was first intended to make the Town Planning Act applicable to Salsette only, but at that time it was thought that, if suburbs in other parts of the Presidency were also being newly inhabited the same provisions may be useful for that area, and the Act was made applicable to the whole Presidency. Therefore the provisions have been made in S. 8 (2) of the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915 to apply the provisions of the Act to 'undeveloped areas only.'

The Town Planning Scheme No. 5 Ahmedabad affects four whole suburbs and other survey numbers within and without the city walls. With no stretch of imagination can the Town Planning Act I of 1915 be made applicable to these portions which are thickly inhabited and fully developed. There is certain area north of Hathising's temple and north of Bardolpura where there are certain vacant plots, but the remaining area specially the Railway para and all the area to the west of the railway lines towards the city side is very thickly populated, and this population stays there since a very long period, and the buildings therein are erected since a very long time. If Your Excellency be pleased to make inquiries Your Excellency will be satisfied that, though last five years were years of prosperity for Ahmedabad owing to a heavy rise in price of cloth on account of war, still there are not many buildings added in those areas. The area where the population is thick and where there is the greatest number of Mills already existing, with very little space for expansion, cannot be called an 'undeveloped' area within the meaning of the Bombay Town Planning Act. But in the area included in the scheme and in its vicinity, the greatest number of mills are situated, and hence people do not like and would not like to add new buildings for habitation purposes. Thus the area included in the scheme is already developed. And if the said area is developed, much more so of the survey numbers within the city walls, which portion is developed for a period of more than 400 years.'

Looking to the area included in the scheme it clearly appears that some of the over-enthusiastic officers intend to return Ahmedabad into a so-called paradise and make the greater portion of it to be the land of the rich. It is the poor who are expected to suffer very much if the scheme is sanctioned. It appears under the scheme that the houses of the poor are to be acquired and the rich buildings are left untouched. This fact will be borne out if Your Excellency make inquiries, and visit in the presence of citizens, the houses of the poor within the City Walls and included in the scheme, Your Excellency will be satisfied with the hard-shops the poorest class shall have to undergo. But the intention of the legislature in enacting the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915 was not to demolish the old buildings and to construct new ones, but it is to regulate the new buildings in the suburbs that are being lately inhabited. The desire of the Committee of Management and their enthusiastic officers is to make new Ahmedabad or "Better Ahmedabad" in the words of the present Chief Officer and for that purpose the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915 is not the measure. Thus Your Excellency will be pleased to see that the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act cannot be applied to remove the congestion of the population of Ahmedabad and to make a better or new Ahmedabad; and Your Excellency will be pleased to reject the scheme, which is intended to apply 'to the area already developed.'

It is further proposed to remove the City Walls from Delhi Gate to Astodia Gate, leaving the gates themselves intact to be preserved under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904. The gates without the city wall will be a nose taken out of the whole body. Nose by itself has no interest unless it stands in its proper place. The keeping of the gates will thus be of no interest and therefore amongst other reasons as shown below, the City Walls should not be included in the scheme and should not be demolished.

Your Excellency's petitioners have been informed by the Chief Officer that "the City Wall Improvement Scheme has passed the stage of "Why and therefore." The question is how to proceed further for its execution." Your petitioners are therefore frightened even to present this representation, but looking to the historical value of the City Walls and its importance in other respects, as for example safety from dacoits, flood etc., are tempted to attempt to place the following for Your Excellency's favourable consideration.

The petitioners then draw attention of His Excellency to the extract from Bombay Gazetteer Vol. IV at pp. 267 and 268 published in 1879.

The petition further stated that, the city wall is a great protection against flood, and quotes from page 313 of Bombay Gazetteer (Vol. IV) the para relating to flood.

If the walls are removed, they cannot be afterwards replaced, and the future generations will curse the authorities and the people that took up that course Even the whole centre of trade is located near Manekchowk, and notwithstanding so many mills the trade centre is not changed and the people have not moved out. Thus the removal of the city walls will not improve the matter but it would add to the difficulties as shown in the Gazetteer and the recent dacoities in the Ahmedabad District is a strong ground for retaining the said walls.

Therefore Your Excellency's petitioners most earnestly pray that such a historical wall and such a strong wall should not be brought to dust by a stroke of pen. Let nature take its own course and let the progeny have the idea of what their city was and the advantage of the City Walls.

It is believed by some that by removing the city walls the congestion of the population will be removed but they are utterly mistaken in their beliefs. Looking to the well known position of the Mills and looking to the inhabits of the people, such a hazardous experiment is not a wise one. The Bonds of Indian Society will make a greater congestion as is shown from the experience of the Khadia people whose houses have been acquired by the Municipality for widening the roads None have gone out of Khadia.

By the present scheme some communities are greatly affected and thy will be scattered over. One who knows the Indian people can alone understand what the life of an Indian is when shorn out of his surroundings. India lives upto day in its present condition is due to its conservative nature. An Indian, wherever he might go, in any part of the world, will return to his place of residence which is dear to him. He would like to die besides his own hearth. In Ahmedabad itself good many mill agents have built large Bunglows outside the City Walls but they have not disposed off their own ancestral residential houses. They come and perform all sorts of ceremonies in those ancestral houses. Even if a person residing at a particular locality gets in another locality double the area of that which he occupies, and that too for a very smaller price, than in his own locality, still he would not prefer that double area in the other locality. The reason is simple, that the Indians live in a particular group, and a person thrown out of that group is quite ruined. He cannot have social communication with other members of his group and he cannot even get suitable brides for his sons nor suitable husbands for his daughters. By the present scheme when certain localities are to be acquired specially the poor will be deprived of their small sheds from their groups and they will be annihilated. Further when the land of the poor is acquired and even if compensation is paid, money will be lost to them in no time, and they will not be able to have any house or shed of their own. One who has lived among the poor can alone imagine what a blessing a little shed is to the poor who, having toiled for the whole day, returns in the evening to his shed where he finds shelter for the night.

For most of the plots proposed to be acquired a Sanad is given to the holder. They are absolute owners thereof from the centre of the earth and the sky. The scheme mainly provides for acquiring lands with superstructure thereon for selling them and thus make a great profit to the local body. It further provides that some owners who have got good houses should be mulcted of their wealth to enrich the local body as a price for allowing to retain the houses This cannot be justified from any point of view. Even the acquiring of lands specially needed for the road or such other public purpose, though morally improper, can be justified to a certain extent by law; but to acquire houses and plots of land for the purpose of making a profit by re-selling is nothing but robbing to enrich B, which was even uncommon under the Mahomedan rule, but could not be expected from such a great and benign government like the British. Sometimes the over-zeal of officers may suggest such actions but it is fervently hoped that Your Excellency in Council will never encourage such an act of molestation.

Your Excellency's petitioners further state that they are not informed about the finances of the scheme and therefore they are unable to offer any criticism but they are sanguine that as a result of the present scheme, there will be the greatest financial burden upon several individuals and the Municipality and without any substantial advantage to any one.

For the above reasons Your Excellency's petitioners pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to reject the scheme.

AJMERE KHILAFAT LEADERS ARRESTED.

Mirza Yusuf Beg Hony. Treasurer, Provincial Khilafat Committee Ajmer wires underdate October 11th:—

Six Ajmere leaders have been arrested this morning. They are Maulana Moinuddin, Maulana Yunus, Maulana Nooruddin, Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, Maulvi Mohiuddin and Maulvi Abdul Baque Chishti. The latter two in connection with a pamphlet regarding the Ajmer Hindu-Muslim disturbances and the cause of arrest of the others is yet unknown

An Agra correspondent wires:—

"Srijut Radhamohan Gokulji was released from the District Jail, yesterday after serving the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment. He was met at the jail gates by a group of friend and admirers who cheered him and pressed him to consent to have a photo taken. He was garlanded and brought in procession. He stopped at Pt. Ulatti where his *arti* taken. Srijut Gokulji is cheerful and in high spirit. He contemplates taking up national work after a short rest."

A correspondent wires from Sukkur Bunder on 10th instant:—"A meeting of the Hindu Sabha met at Sadhbella under the Presidentship of Swami Harnamdass of Shri Sadhbella. A resolution of protest was unanimously passed against the orders of the Collector of Sukkur wrenching off the possession of the Hindu cremation ground which contains also the sacred idols of Shiva, Hanooman, Bherva and others. A resolution of sympathy was also passed with the panchayat of Sukkur for their protest and the requisite stability and firmness in the safeguard of Hindu religious and sacred places".

NABHA AND CONGRESS.

SARDAR DARBARSING.

(BY A. T. GIDVANI.)

The curtain fell on the Nabha pantomime on the evening of 3rd October when after the harsh proceedings of that day the Lord-high-everything-of-Nabha declared the suspension of our sentences and sent us out into the world as ticket-of-leave men. The Akali Jatha in the wake of which we entered Jaito was let on, our sentences were suspended, the bullocks which drove our cart also received comparatively mild punishment of basking in the sunshine without fodder for one day. But one man remains in the Nabha jail and he, Sardar Darbarsing was the most innocent victim of all. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Santanam and I stated in our written statements that he never entered Jaito. He took a short cut to the Railway station before he reached Jaito. He was nowhere near the Jatha of which the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of the Police swore that he was the leader. He did not even wear a black turban which all the members of the Jatha were wearing.

Darbarsing is a brave man. He received a bullet wound when he landed from the "Komagata Maru" and he has been rotting in jail ever since. He was released only recently on the 30th of August and no time has been lost to lock him up again. Anything is possible in Nabha where there is the wonderful combination of the autocracy of the British rule with the license of an Indian State. — fruits of this combination will be, ought to be, carefully watched. I and my friends went to Nabha with that mission of inquiry and investigation. We got to know more than we had hoped to learn, thanks to the Nabha Administration which let us into the Nabha Jail for a fortnight.

But although our own limited object was more than served the need of close watch on this affair at Nabha, on behalf of the Nation remains. It is highly desirable for the Congress to send a commission to watch the situation on that front from day to day. There is no point in confusing clear issues by brining in the religion or sectional nature of the Akali agitation. I am not asking the Congress to join in the Jathas I am only asking that as the supreme representative association of the Nation, it should exercise its undoubted right and fulfill its bounden duty to keep indirect touch with the grave situation in Nabha, keeping its hands free to intervene at any stage in any form that may be found necessary. It may be that the Nabha Administration will not tolerate this intrusion. But the responsibility of the resulting situation will be on its shoulders.

I need not waste any words to contradict the mischievous Associated Press message which misrepresents our unconditional release as our surrender. Pandit Jawaharlal's statement makes our position clear. I join in his hope that when the country's cause needs us, we may be there again. I see now why the Administrator of Nabha was so particular that we should be refused copies of his orders. There is so little in his regime that can bear the light of the day.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

HOW HE WAS RELEASED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes to the "Leader" as follows:—

In an Associated Press message dated Lahore, the 4th October, appearing in the "Leader" of the 6th October, there is a passage about our release from jail in Nabha which might convey a wrong impression. I understand that the Associated Press correspondent in Nabha is the new Administrator himself and so I presume that this message has emanated from him. Considerable pains were, apparently, taken to ensure that the official message should appear before any other message had a chance. Even my private telegrams which were express and on one of which a special late fee was paid were held up for 12 hours or more.

The Associated Press message says that the Administrator suspended the execution of the sentence and ordered all the three accused to leave the State forthwith, otherwise they will have to undergo the sentence. What actually happened is given correctly in the Ambala message, which has been passed by the censor, appearing in the same issue of your paper. There was no question of "otherwise" or any alternative being mentioned. In one order the Administrator suspended the sentence without reference to anything else. In another piece of writing which was subsequently read to us, he said that we were to leave Nabha and not to return without his permission. An enquiry from the superintendent as to what our intention was met with the response from us that this was not the affair of the Nabha authorities and that we would act in the manner we thought fit and proper. We left Nabha by the early morning train as this suited our convenience. Laws and consciences in Nabha are remarkably elastic and I have little doubt that if we return to Nabha we might be locked up in jail or we might have to face a few more farcical trials. If, however, it is necessary in the interests of our cause to go to Nabha I hope that my companions and I will do so. The administratir may then have another chance of covering himself with glory by setting aside all truth and law and showing to the world the might of the 'reformed' Administration of Nabha. I suppose that the purpose of deliberately not supplying us with copies of the orders was to enable different interpretations to be put on them.

SHAHARANPUR RAILWAY DISASTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PHILKHANI, Oct. 11.

The District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway wires:—

Apropos the railway disaster near Shaharanpur the final list of casualties are twenty-one killed and twenty-six injured.

COTTON-GROWING.

"ENCOURAGE THE NATIVE."

LORD DERBY'S PLEA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Lord Derby, speaking at the annual meeting of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation to-day, while declining to discuss preference, opined that whatever could be done to extend cotton-growing in the Dominions must not merely be advantageous to the Dominions but of the greatest advantage to Britain. He pointed out that white labour was impossible in many parts of the Empire, and therefore urged the Corporation to encourage the natives to grow cotton of the best type, even supplying the natives with best seed under the superintendence of exports. It was useless for natives to produce inferior article. He believed eventually that the whole of Britain's cotton would come from the Dominions.

Mr. Jackson, Vice-President, stated that the Corporation was arranging a comprehensive cotton exhibit from all parts of the Empire at the Wembley Exhibition.

Reviewing the prospects of different portions of the Empire, Mr. Jackson stated that in comparison with a few years ago, Indian cotton was far more suited to the British requirements, and was coming in largely increased quantities.—Reuter.

THE JAPANESE DISASTER.

CONFERANCE'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

At the Imperial Conference to-day Mr. Baldwin read the reply of the Japanese Government to the Conference's message of sympathy at the earthquake, saying that the cordial sentiments of the representative statesmen of the British Empire to the old and never-failing ally Japan had deeply moved the Japanese nation and given it energy and reassurance for taking up the task of reconstruction.

Lord Curzon made a statement on the political events resulting from the Janina Massacre and Lord Robert Cecil reviewed the work of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

MASSEY AND SMUTS RECEIVED BY THE KING.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

Mr. Massey and General Smuts were received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day.—B. O. W

BABY AEROPLANE COMPETITIONS.

FRESH RECORD BY HINKLER.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

A fresh record was made in "baby aeroplane" competitions at Lympne to-day by the flight of Lieut Longton, who, on his Wren machine, covered four circuits, of course, at an average of 90.7 miles to a gallon of petrol. As, however Longton did not consume a gallon of petrol, his performance does not count in official returns. Hinkler, on his Avro, leads in the reliability test, having flown seven hundred miles during the meeting. During the day, a remarkable demonstration of mobility of these light aeroplanes was given by Major Hemming. He came down just outside the hedge which borders the aerodrome, and, with the help of a few onlookers, the machine was lifted over the hedge without dismantling anything.—B. O W.

DONOGHUE SAILS FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The famous jockey, Steve Donoghue, sailed, to-day, aboard the "Olympic" from Southampton for America where he arrives three days before the race between Papyrus and Zev. Crowds at Waterloo cheered Donoghue and he was presented with sundry mascots. Donoghue, in the course of an interview, said that Papyrus was the best tempered horse ever ridden by himself. He would ride for the honour and glory of the Union Jack.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

A severe earthquake was registered this morning on the recording instruments at West Bromwich. The Seismograph was disturbed at quarter past nine, and the shock lasted some seconds. Distance is stated to have been about fifteen hundred miles—"possibly in the vicinity of Azores."

A Dublin message gives the time as half past seven, distance as thirteen hundred miles, and possible location as "Italy or Azores."—B. O. W

CABLE ITEMS.

London, October 11th.—The King received the Maharajah of Alwar in audience to-day.—Reuter.

The weather was fairly good at Lympne to-day when Captain Macmillan on the Parnell Pixii machine broke the speed record of 66½ miles an hour by covering 25 miles at the average speed of 76.1 miles an hour.—Reuter.

London, October 11th.—The Burmah Oil Company has declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of two shillings tax-free.—Reuter.

TRAMWAY COMPANY & CORPORATION.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE DEMAND.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Much has been made by the Tramway Committee—as if it were any of its concern—of the contention that the "finances of the Company require to be supplemented to a certain extent" in order to enable the Company to "carry on further extensions of the Tramway system both in the interests of the Company and the travelling public." It must be noted at the outset that the Tramway Committee itself admits that any extension made in the present system will be both in the *interests of the Tramway Company* as well as of the travelling public. It will be observed that every extension of the tramway system in the heart of the city, and in the outlying parts, will enhance the income of the Tramway Company although it is admitted that new capital will be essential for the enterprise in the initial stages. But the city is growing in all directions, and if the Tramway Company taps new sources of revenue by extending its lines, it will be beneficial both to itself and to the public. And we fail to see where and how they are conferring any great favour on the Municipal Corporation or the public at large by doing what is obviously their duty. It is necessary to remember that the Tramway Company is a public utility company, working under a monopoly from the Municipal Corporation, with special concession such as other companies do not enjoy. Is it wise, then, to bind the public of Bombay to these concessionaries by means of high rates for electrical energy? No case has been made out as far as the report is concerned, for any increase to be granted to the Company. The Company has already been giving substantial dividends all these years, and although it would be a good thing to give an enhanced dividend, from the view-point of those members of the Corporation who are shareholders of the Company, it would be an unwise policy to make the already heavy burden on the public heavier still by means of this additional impost. A public utility company cannot look for high dividends and the dividends are high enough in all conscience. We are quite sure that when the Company gets its electrical energy from the hydro-group of the Tatas and acts only as a distributing agency, it will be in a position to double its present dividends instead of making an addition of five per cent only. As it is, the Tramway Company's shares are regarded as gilt-edged security, with their secure dividends bringing in a high rate of interest. Government paper does not bring more than 6 per cent, and most of the railway shares bring even less in some instances. And the Tramway shares on which was given a ten per cent dividend last year are now at double their face value. That, in itself, is a proof that they are considered a good investment by the investing public, bringing in a safe interest. We must not forget again that the Tramway Company is for the public and not the public for the Tramway Company, so that even a pronouncedly Nationalist Tramway Committee has no business to allow them an extra bonus of 12½ per cent as it has done. In this instance what was required was not compromise but a stand for the public rights as against vested interests. Mr. Baptista was right when he said that the charge of "profiteering would be perfectly legitimate and well-founded" owing to the high prices at which electrical energy was sold at present. And does the Tramway Committee want to add more to the present "profiteering" prices by giving the Company an additional 12½ per cent? It is obvious that the Committee has entirely missed the real point, but has allowed itself to be led away by irrelevant considerations.

DR. VIEGAS' SUGGESTION.

In this instance Dr. Viegas made the suggestion that the increase should only be allowed on bills exceeding Rs. 10 per month. Although this course would mitigate to some extent the additional burden on the public, the circumstances of the case do not justify even this enhancement. As already stated, it is no use dealing with such an iniquitous burden in a half-hearted way. No sliding-scale would remedy the evil, although it might make the burden less unbearable. But the point is, whether the increase is justified in the interests of the public at large and of the Municipal Corporation. To these questions a categorical negative is the only answer. The Tramway Company's shareholders have no right to expect the public to enrich them. If the Company were unable to give any dividend at all, the public would have acquiesced in the proposal of the Tramway Committee. But that is not the case, and there is no reason why the Company's demands for enhanced dividends should be granted particularly when one remembers the attitude the Company took when it almost held up a pistol at the head of the Corporation and of the public and demanded an increase. Fortunately, however, for the public, through the efforts of a public spirited citizen and member of the Corporation, the manœuvres of the Tramway Committee were foiled and the question was passed on to the new Committee for discussion and reconsideration. But while the new Committee have rightly rejected the demand for an increase in the Tramway fares, they have recommended an increase in the charge for the supply of electrical energy. And the Company knowing that by this means they would be getting a larger income than even by means of increased fares have readily acquiesced. While the Company would increase their income by tapping new sources of passenger traffic, they would be getting without any expense an extra charge of 12½ per cent on the supply of energy. They will be making a saving of 5 per cent, on their own showing, by getting their supply from the Tatas. That means that the citizens of Bombay will have to make a neat present of 17½ per cent to the Tramway Company to be distributed among a few capitalists,—big or small. Even if we deduct about 5 or 6 per cent for all contingent charges, the Tramway Company would still be in a position to distribute more than 20 per cent among the shareholders. (These figures are based on those supplied by the Company itself.) But the increase is likely to be even greater than this since the saving from the scrapping of large units of machinery and the saving of working capital would mean a great profit to the Company. And it would not be an exaggeration to say that in the course of a few years when the company are in a position to get their full supply from the Tata group, the shareholders might well expect a steady divided of say 20 to 25 per cent on their investment. That is incontitable and the Deed of Concession which wise and far-sighted leaders like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had approved of makes no provision for it. It cannot be said now that the prices of raw materials are going up; on the contrary things are returning to a normal condition; wages are also going down, at lest the Company is not troubled by the increased demands of men. What is then the justification for this increase?

COMPANY'S PROFITS.

In this connection, it is interesting to examine the profits derived by the Company from its supply of energy during the last four years which makes it obvious that the claim put forward by the Company is preposterous:—

Year	Gross Receipts.	Gross Expenditure.	Profits.	Ratio of Expenditure to Receipts.
1919	45,30,721	28,70,442	16,60,279	63.36
1920	51,70,896	28,90,901	22,79,995	55.97
1921	59,81,527	36,87,526	22,94,001	61.65
1922	66,02,252	41,60,382	24,41,870	63.01

It will be clear that the income from this source alone is increasing rapidly and does not require to be supplemented. While it is observed that the Company's expenditure on the Traction section is increasing and is out of all proportion with the income, one must not forget that there is great room for retrenchment and, as Mr. Baptista states the public would like to know how much of this expenditure goes to pay the wages of conductors and drivers. The Tramway staff is greatly dissatisfied with its present treatment by the Company, and it is not impossible that the overhead charges are disproportionately high. Whatever it is, there is ample room for retrenchment and expansion of services in all directions.

Moreover, the Company gave two Rs. 50 worth shares to the old shareholders, thus automatically increasing their capital by one crore and eight lakhs of rupees. The lucky shareholders who got these extra shares had not contributed a single rupee towards them, and the money came out of the accumulated profits made by the Company. And on this increased capital the Company are paying a dividend of Rs. 10 or did so at least last year. That means the dividend is really more than is represented by the bare figures and, as Mr. Baptista calculates it, amounts to 16.6 per cent. Since the year 1919 up to 1922 the dividends have been 14 per cent plus 4 per cent bonus, 12 per cent; 10 per cent and 10 per cent. Mr. Baptista says the real dividends are for 1920, 1921 and 1922, respectively 20, 16.6 and 16.6 per cent. The shareholders have had a good time of it since they had the opportunity of buying new issues of the Company every now and then at much below their market price, and have obtained a good sum. The Company also have benefitted to a great extent. The Company in short, have no respectable case at all for a further increase. It is stated that the Tramways Committee is inclined to grant the request of the Company for a 7½ per cent surtax. But the Committee should be warned that any such action on its part would mean a betrayal of the interest of the Bombay public which it is its duty to protect. The opportunity is before it to assert itself and serve the ratepayers and not yield to the extravagant demands of capitalist interests.

TROPICAL MEDICINE IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The Government of Bengal has decided with the approval of the Government of India to constitute a permanent faculty for the School of Tropical Medicine, at Calcutta, who will conduct examinations, grant diplomas and certificates and advise Government on the technical matters relating to the courses of instruction. This body will be styled the Faculty of Tropical Medicine of Bengal. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal will be its President and ex-officio members will include the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India representing the Government of India.

A number of trophies of the great war including two machine-guns, hundred rifles, hundred bayonets, swords, pistols, helmets and other articles were originally offered by the Government of India to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, but the authorities of the Museum have decided that they had insufficient room to enable them to accept the offer. The trophies were then offered to the Calcutta Corporation which at its meeting this evening decided to accept them.—(A. P.)

A deputation headed by Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar waited on the Governor of Madras and presented a memoranda of objections to the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill passed by the Legislative Council.—(A. P.)

EVENTS AT BHUSAVAL.

NOTICE ON MR. DASTANE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAVAL, Oct. 4.

Since the Congress adopted non-violen non-cooperation, Bhusaval has been trying its level best to put up as much work as it could, and all the activities have been reported off and on in your valuable columns and in the Marathi papers. Mr. V. V. Dastane who is now the Vice-President of the M. P. C. C. and the President of East Khandesh District Congress Committee principally has been responsible for all those activities.

Since the incarceration of Mr. Dastane for Mulshi Satyagrah, Bhusaval was feeling a little dull. But the hunger strike that was organized in gaol dispelled the dullness in Bhusaval atmosphere, and all the public was keenly watching and learned with great jubilation the successful end of the strike. The day of Mr. Dastane's reaching Bhusaval was being keenly watched and the public had made preparations to bring him in procession from the station to the town. But Mr. Dastane perhaps to avoid all this, changed his train and arrived in Bhusaval at midnight. This information also oozed out some 2 or 3 hours before the arrival of the train and a small group did attend the station, and formed a procession even at that hour. Mr. Patankar who has not been in the same camp with Mr. Dastane so far as Congress work is concerned was the first to garland him in the night.

On the following day however Bhusaval public satisfied its desire by organizing mass meeting in the night and taking Mr. Dastane in procession to the meeting where an address was presented to him on behalf of the Bhusaval public by Mr. Patankar who presided, and some valuable books were presented to all the Mulshi prisoners, Mr. Bochare, and others. A dress of handspun handwoven Khaddar was also presented to Mr. Dastane.

JAMNALALJI AT BHUSAVAL.

Mr. Dastane took this as an auspicious sign and began his activities in earnest. He went to Jalgaon on the 4th for the Maharashtra P. C. C. and requested Mr. S. M. Paranjpye to come and address the Bhusaval public. The Jalgaon public also organized a meeting to congratulate Mr. Dastane.

Bhusaval public had the good fortune to be addressed by Mr. Paranjpye on the Council question that was agitating India before Delhi Congress. Mr. Dastane who presided on this occasion gave an opportunity to all to express their views. This was a very unique occasion for Bhusaval and the audience quietly listened to different views, though it was detained till midnight. Mr. Paranjpye in his reply satisfied all.

The public here requested of Jamnalalji to be informed as to the train by which he wished to reach Bhusaval on his way to Delhi. He was kind enough to inform and the Bhusaval public on the 9th September organized a procession in his honour and gave him an address written on pure Khaddar and congratulated him and all his friends who were with him, for their incarceration in the Nagpur struggle. Jamnalalji left Bhusaval by the morning express train on the 10th along with Mr. Dastane.

The Ganesh Chaturthi festival was duly celebrated there being 6 Public Ganapatis and 2 Melas. This festival finished on Sunday with a very grand procession in honour of Ganapati.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Dastane took up the sale of Khaddar as soon as he was free from this Ganesh festival, and went to Varangaon, a small Kasaba near Bhusaval, where in a couple of hours Khadi worth about Rs. 100 was sold, after which the Varangaon public honoured him and distributed prizes to the Mela boys at his hands.

The 2nd of October being the birthday of Mahatma Gandhiji, another sale of Khaddar in Bhusaval was organized and a meeting in the night was held under the presidentship of Mr. Kanade, pleader. In about 4 hours Khaddar worth about Rs. 200 was sold, and Mr. Bochare and Mr. Dastane explained why it was that Mahatma Gandhi was dear to India and exhorted the people to stand by this banner by wearing Khadi and enrolling themselves as members of the Congress. Delhi resolutions were also explained in the meeting. Khaddar is being hawked daily since that day. The Government has also begun its work in right earnest Mr. Dastane has been served with a notice by the District Judge Khandesh, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. It will speak for itself:—

NOTICE ON MR. DASTANE.

The following Notice was served on Mr. Dastane, as a pleader, in respect of alleged misconduct which he was called upon to reconcile with his professional responsibilities: To,

Mr. Vasudeo Vithal Dastane,
Pleader in the Bhusaval Court.

You are hereby required to show cause by appearing in person or through pleader on the 10th day of October 1923 why action should not be taken against you for misconduct as contemplated under sections 24 and 25 of the Pleaders' Act XVII under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court as specified below.

You with three (3) others committed misconduct in that you trespassed on the Railway line on the mile 16 on the Mulshi Railway and placed stones thereon to cause obstruction to the train and thereby committed an offence under section 447 I.P.C. and were convicted by the Second Class Magistrate, Paud, in the Poona District on 31-5-1923, of the above offence.

(Sd.) J. T. SCOTSON.
District Judge, Khandesh."
25th Sept. 1923.

PROVINCIAL MAHESWARI CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 11.

Seth Mathuradas Mohtha of Hinganghat, will preside over the Third Provincial Maheswari Conference, Nagpur. The Conference will be held on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. All Maheswari leaders and others will attend. The Sabha requests Provincial Maheswaris to attend.

DR. PRANJPYE'S FAILURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

while the Government, which had been hitherto contributing 88 per cent. of the expenditure, will under the new act, bear only 66 per cent. of the increasing burdens. He therefore characterised the Bill as "retrograde and reactionary," for under the new act the Local Boards are decidedly worse off than under the scheme of Education associated with the name of Sir Ibrahim.

HALF A LOAF BETTER THAN NO BREAD.

All appeals for justice and generosity were, however, lost upon the inexorable Dr. Pranjpye and the callous official benches. Feeling ran so high against the Minister's conduct in going back upon the compromise, his determined attempt to exclude the cost of construction of school buildings from "non-recurring cost" (which attempt was, however, defeated by the equally determined attitude of the Council, who threw out his Explanation by 35 votes against 25), his opposition to the imposition of compulsion on Government and Local Boards, and to the prescription of period for completion of the programme, that the bill narrowly escaped being throttled at the second reading. Had it not been for the fervent appeal of the Non-Brahmin members, who thought it a part of discretion to be content with half a loaf in the absence of the whole bread, and the anxiety of some to have something to dangle before the electors, the bill would have gone the way of the first Entertainment Bill and found its grave in the Council Hall.

POPULAR ILLUSIONS.

It is popularly believed that the Compulsory Primary Education Act imposes upon the Government the compulsory duty of compelling Local Boards to undertake and complete the programme of Universal Primary Education, and also of fixing the period within which the programme is to be carried out. But the Act merely says "Every Local Authority shall within the prescribed period prepare as complete a programme as possible for the universal introduction of compulsory education in the area subject to its jurisdiction within a definite period." It is plain from the clause that the only 'compulsory duty' imposed upon the local authority is in respect of *the preparation of a programme but not in regard to its execution*. The Act contains nothing in it to *compel a local authority to complete the programme within a fixed period, nor anything to compel the Government to have the programme carried out within a fixed period* say ten, fifteen or twenty years as the Council may fix upon. In short the question of the 'enforcement of compulsion' and of the period of completion' is left to the sweet will of the Minister who may happen to be in charge of the portfolio of education at the time. It was with a view to take the question outside the pale of uncertainty that Mr. Pahaljani proposed two amendments in the Select Committee, making it obligatory on both Government and local bodies to draw up a definite scheme of compulsory education and complete the programme within a fixed period, but the Minister as the Chairman of the Committee ruled them out of order. Nothing daunted, Mr. Pahaljani carried the matter into the Council and attempted to place them before it for consideration.

But the amendments were declared out order as they imposed, in the opinion the President, a new charge upon public revenues without the Governor's sanction.

MINISTERIAL INEPTITUDE.

It is needless to point out that the successful carrying out of the objects of the Acts depends entirely on the adequacy of the financial resources of the local bodies, the enforcement of compulsion both on Government and the Local Boards in the matter of the execution of the scheme, and of the period of the completion of the programme. In all these elements the Act is sadly lacking and in all these respects the attitude of the Minister and the Governor was anything but satisfactory; and if the new Act proves to be a dead letter as the Patel Act has practically been, the responsibility will certainly not be the Council's. If the Minister had but fought in the Cabinet boldly, bravely and resolutely, backed up as he was by four Indians in Cabinet of eight, the Act would have emerged in a form quite different from what it is now, and have entitled him to the everlasting gratitude of the masses. His unfortunate backing out of the compromise in respect of the three-fourths contribution to the Local Boards—which evoked the severest condemnation from his own friends and colleagues, and the sorry part that he played, or rather was made to play form part of a sad episode, which it will be long before it will be forgotten." "Mr. Paranjpye," wrote the "Reformer" as long ago as July 1921, "laid down rightly enough that a man, who threatened to resign on every occasion when his protests were not listened to by his colleagues, was unfit to be a member of a Cabinet. The other half of the truism is that a man who protests without effect every time, and accepts and carries out policies against which he protested, does not serve any public purpose by being in a cabinet." How sadly has in Dr. Paranjpye's case the other half of the truism proved true!

EX-EDITOR OF RANGOON MAIL.

MR. S. SADANAND RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 11.

Mr. S. Sadanand, late Editor of the "Rangoon Mail", who was recently sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment for alleged sedition, was released from jail [illegible]

DETERMINED TO WIN SWARAJ.

MR. J. MEHTA'S VIGOROUS ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 11.

The Secretary of the Swaraj Party wires:—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Party candidate from Gujarat for the Assembly, is carrying a vigorous propaganda in Kaira, Ahmedabad District. Last night he delivered an electioneering address in Manekchock to a large gathering, presided over by Prof. Swaminarayan. During the course of which he explained the genesis of the Swaraj Party and its Council programme. The Swaraj Party, he said, was out to create a situation in the country which would compel Government either to capitulate to the Congress or to carry on the Government with naked brute force, unmasked by sham representative institutions. The Swaraj Party programme was thus poles asunder from the Moderate Liberal programme. It would not be wrong, he said, to describe the Swarajists, briefly, as a party of peaceful revolutionists who would shun no honourable and peaceful method to accomplish their aims. Given the requisite majority the Swaraj Party was determined so to harass the autocrats as to leave them no appetite during the day or peaceful slumbers at night unless they conceded fully the demands of the nation.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN BANGALORE.

A correspondent writes:—

Mahatmaji's birthday (according to Hindu Calendar) was celebrated on 8th October in the Gandhi Chowk by the citizens of Bangalore assembled in a public meeting conducted under the auspices of the Mysore State Congress Committee There were about 500 people present. Mr. J. Bhima Rao was in the chair. The proceedings began with singing of National songs by Volunteers.

Mr. Sharma spoke for about half an hour on "Dharma and its decline and uplift." Mr. Rama Rao song the national songs which he had composed for the day. Mr. Balasubrahmanyam of Trichinopoly who had come here on business and who was present at the maidan entertained the audience with beautiful Tamil National songs. Mr. H. V. Subrahmanyam, the Secretary, spoke on the need of greater unity among Hindus and Muslims.

Mahatma Gandhi's photo was taken in procession with Bhajana through the important streets of Bangalore. Mr. Balasubrahmanyam of Trichy led the Bhajana. At about 9 o'clock the procession returned to the Congress Office.

(Continued from column 6)

best interests of the country and on the other hand we find you, a trusted and revered leader of our Province, actively busy in Council Entry campaign. We have given the matter our best consideration and finally have arrived at the conclusion that although we differ from you in the matter of Council Entry, yet out of the esteem and regard that we have for you and your patriotism and devotion to the motherland, we surrender our personal opinions and offer ourselves to follow your command, so that you may have a free hand to work out the salvation of the country according to your views.

We await your instructions, we are,—
Yours, etc.,
(Sds.) Satyapal, Gopi Chand, Khan Chand, Purshottam Lal, Trilokchandra Kapur, Bishen Nath.

Since the above was written, Dr. Gopi Chand who up to now has been one of the most uncompromising no-changers seems to have been induced to offer himself as a candidate for the Local Council from the Lahore Town. Whether there will be any more sensation of this kind remains to be seen. Even with all this help the prospect of securing a nationalist majority for the Local Council is entirely remote. There are about 64 elected members from the general constituencies, of whom 32 are Mahomedans, 20 Hindus, and 12 Sikhs. The Shromani Committee intends making nominations, and it is safe to assume that practically all the 12 will implicitly carry out the mandates of the Shromani Committee and will normally act on nationalist lines. Among the Hindus, so far 8 nominations have been made of nationalist candidates. At the best computation the Nationalists will not be able to secure more than 12 seats, thus bringing the total to 24 between the Sikhs and the Hindus.

The great question, therefore, remains as to the number of Nationalist Mahomedan candidates that will be returned by the general constituencies. Herein lies the greatest weakness of the Swaraj Party in the Punjab. Due to some misunderstanding, it seems, the Mahomedans are keeping aloof from the Swaraj Party. The strength of nationalist element among the Mahomedans is not very great, as on account of the peculiar franchise most of the constituencies are so arranged that they are bound to return men, more or less, under the thumb of the Government. It, therefore, appears unlikely that even if the Swaraj Party makes up with their Mahomedan colleagues, there is any chance of more than 5 or 6 Nationalist Mahomedans being successful at the polls. A majority among the elected element, therefore, seems unlikely. The total strength of the local Council is about 91 or 93 and 47 seats will recure an absolute majority which is impossible. It is, therefore, safe to assert that in the Punjab no majority is possible. The best that the Swaraj Party can hope for is to have a respectable minority.

The prospects for the Assembly are no better. Out of 9 elected members rom the general constituencies, the success of more than 4 or 5 is entirely problematical. The special constituencies give one no hope at all.

OUR PUNJAB LETTER.

THE NABHA AGITATION

THE SWARAJ PARTY AND ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

The Nabha agitation is going on as strong as ever and the Akalis have organised the campaign most effectively and the Jathas are entering the Nabha territory in accordance of their right to attend the Gurdwara. The State troops who have so far been arresting the Jathas and releasing them soon after in some remote place seem to be changing their tactics and resorting to the method of beating the unresisting Akalis in their effort to disperse them. The Shromani Committee's bulletin frequently mention the inhumanities perpetrated there and so far no official denial has been issued. The only communication that has been so far made by the authorities concerned is in answer to an application by one of the members of the Legislative Assembly to be given permission to visit the Nabha territory and see things for himself. The Administrator says in his reply that every consideration is shown in the dispersal of the Jathas and that no more force is used than is absolutely necessary for effecting the object. But this is not a sufficient answer as the public is by now aware of what the vague statement of "the necessary amount of force" generally means.

However that may be, the arrest and conviction of Pandit Jawahar Lal and his two companions is an eloquent testimony to the fact that the methods followed at Nabha cannot stand the light of the day. The whole trial and conviction was a farce of the first magnitude and the subsequent suspension of the sentence makes things worse, though it must be admitted that in this farcical transaction the only wise thing done by the Administrator was this suspension and release of the leaders who had been so unjustly arrested. It is incomprehensible why so much fuss should have been made if ultimately these gentlemen were to be let off.

SITUATION AT JAITOU.

It is very difficult to estimate correctly the situation at Jaito, but from all accounts received, it appears, as if the people of the State are entirely discontented but are frightened out of their wits by the stern measures of repression inaugurated under the new regime. A representative of the Provincial Congress Committee who went to the place to offer help to the accused Congressmen reports that at Nabha there is virtually martial law and that the people are so cowed down that they dare not offer any hospitality to a stranger. He also further reports that all the Dharamsalas and Gurdwaras are visited each evening by the police officials to see if any strangers are putting up there or are given accommodation by the persons in charge. Though these steps are primarily intended against the Akalis, every stranger of whatever caste or community is equally suspect. The incident of a European who was not allowed to leave the Station premises and come into the interior, but was obliged to leave at the first opportunity speaks volumes for the state of affairs in the Nabha territory. The Administrator seems to have made up his mind to shroud all his actions in mystery and keep the outside world in complete ignorance of the happenings in the State. In spite of all this, he seems to be finding his task extremely difficult. A report has been published that a number of officials of high standing have been dismissed by the new regime, simply because they would not render abject obedience to the ways of the British Administrator of Nabha. A Judge of the High Court at Nabha, a Naib Nazim of Canals, a Sessions Judge and a City Magistrate are among those who are mentioned by name. Side by side with this there is an inspired communication by the Associated Press about the backwardness of the Nabha administration and how reforms in all departments are being effected and thorough overhauling taking place.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The Swaraj Party has been showing great activity since the Special Congress at Delhi. The nominations have to take place before the end of thus month, and the Provincial Executive of the Swaraj Party has been holding meetings for the purpose of strengthening the organisation and making the required nominations. The thing that has been most in favour of the party is the interest that Lala Lajpat Rai is taking in the Council matter and the efforts he has been making even from his retirement to bring about the nomination of good candidates for the several constituencies. Some of the prominent no-changers addressed a letter to Lalaji, which throws a flood of light on the situation. The latter runs as follows: "Revered Lalaji.—We the undersigned beg to place these few lines before you;—

We are in our hearts of hearts absolutely opposed to the Council Entry, but in order to keep up solidarity in Congress ranks, we have all along been favouring a compromise. This was our considered opinion while you were in jail that we should not do anything which would injure the reputation of the Punjab.

"The interview which you gave to the Managing Director of the "Bandemataram" has created a difficult situation for us. On the one hand, we honestly and sincerely believe that Council Entry is not in the

(Continued in column 5.)

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST LUNATIC AFTER 11 YEARS.

Emperor v. Samson Abraham.

The accused in this case was charged before Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury with murdering his wife Dinabai on 20th January 1912, or in the alternative, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Advocate-General with Mr. Darawalla appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. De Sa defended the accused.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

The accused was married to the deceased Dinabai in 1902, and they had four children. Accused was employed in the Port Trust till October 1911 when he lost his job. He then went to Poona with his wife, but returned to Bombay in January 1912.

About noon on 20th January 1912, the deceased's sister Sarabai came to see them at their place in Umarkhadi. She asked the accused to allow Dinabai and the children to go with her to her place. The accused refused, whereupon Sarabai left taking one child of the deceased with her. She hardly reached home when another son of the deceased came and informed her that his mother was being assaulted by the accused. Sarabai, thereupon, went back to the accused's house which was locked from outside. On opening it she found Dinabai lying in a pool of blood. The police being informed, Dinabai was removed to the hospital where she died the same evening. The injuries were inflicted by a heavy bamboo stick.

When the accused was placed on his trial in 1912, the jury found that he was insane and unable to make his defence. He was therefore sent to a lunatic asylum without being tried.

In June 1923, the visitors of the asylum reported that the accused was no longer insane, and the Superintendent also certified to the same effect. The accused was therefore, placed upon his trial again. After hearing the evidence, the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty in that he did the act while not in his proper senses, and, therefore, not knowing what he was doing.

His Lordship directed the accused to be remanded to custody till further orders.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, October 12.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1289-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co. v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

12855-23—Wadia G and Co P S Mahomed Abdula—M K Syed Ebrahim Saheb

LONG CAUSES.

3517-19—Motichand and D, Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and another, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

3468-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshavji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.

789-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

989-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others Malvi M R and Co. Purshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3668-22—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji.

3264-23—Payne and Co., Puranmal Godraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal M B Chothia.

2717-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Davar.

3703-23—Merwanji K and Co. Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedally, Ahmedalli Kaderbhai and others.

1958-23—Thakoredas and D, Akbarally Lookmanji v M A Hassanally and others, N C Dalal.

2087-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lallu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.

3302-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.

3158-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Looday and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

3159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Yonnas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1181-22—Matubhai J and M Kesarbai widow Odhavji Kanji—Rustomji and G.

3499-22—Do Do Shamji Premji and Co Rustomji and G.

397-22— Do Do Jethbhai Jiwan and another Do.

501-22—Jethabai Jiwan Kesarbai widow—Matubhai J and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

380-23—Amarchand and M Magniram Danmal Thackersidas Nandlal—N C Dalal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

185-23—Little and Co The Sipra Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd The Indian Spg and Wg Co Ltd—Thakoredas and D.

1608-21—Matubhai J and M Birdichand Jivraj Mangaldas Purshotamdas and others —Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1692-22—Ardeshir H D and Co Jehangir Hirjibhai Tabak Framroz Hirjibhay Tabak and others—Little and Co.

1363-18—Dabholker and Co, Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bherunlal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.

3348-10—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.

1052-20—Mehta L and Co, Bai Goribai v Muraji Jeram Naranji, Tyabji D and Co.

1722-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

383-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholker and Co, Lakhmaji Talaji and Co v Shivmukhrai Umrassin, Mulla and M.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 574/6363-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co, D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersay and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder v Damoder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.

2093-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroodin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W & Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21—M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Yehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2039-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Bahroclough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K D Shantilal Kantilal and Co v Allibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(In CAMERA.)

2644-23—Kanga and Co, Ruth Clarence Edwin Breff, Clarence Edwin Breff, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3324-23—Tyebji D and Co, Bejulal Chandulal, Motilal Chunilal, Kanga and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

O S 5356-22—Mehta G and Co, Bhurabhai Jairam Mistry, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4823-21—Matubhai J and M, Khoja Mahomed Hasam, Haji Mirza Ebrahim and others, Daphtary F and D.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES.

2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3220-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Premchand v Magniram Dhanmal and ors, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR RECORDING EVIDENCE.

2034-23—Shums A Tyabji N Vallabhji, Charles Sebastian De Souza and another, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSE.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Karim Sulleman v Dada Vali Mahomed.

3322-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashiram Tirathram v Rupchand Dhunichand Kapur, In person.

1657-23—Divekar and B Hari Pandurang Lele Narayan Ganesh Bandimdeker and another—Rele and Co.

1659-23— Do Do Digambar Kashinath Kamat and others—Rele and Co.

3736-23—Ardeshir H D and Co Shamji Passu and Co Matubhai Maneklal, Shah—Bhanshanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

Apl. 2-22—3685-13—Matubhai J and M, Sha Tricumji Damji and Co v Virji Khanji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

2454-22—Dabulker and Co, Jerup Teju and Co v Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vacha and Co.

2493-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gunmanmal v Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

3059-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and anr v G B Ponker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

4939-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.

934-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manilal Bhagirath v The Bombay Shingh Supply Co, N C Dalal.

3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and ors v Tricumdas Saduram and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Bhagwandas Gangaram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Magamlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4963-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Narayandas V Dossu and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Bhimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3618-23—Bell and Co, Parashram Dattaram Shamdasani v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2652-23—Purnanand C and J, Gopal Purshottam v Thacker Padamsi Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

3000-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Daga v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal.

3074-23—N C Dalal, Jaichand Nathuram v Jehangirji Pocha, Pocha and Co.

2148-22—Manchershaw and N, Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakur, Mahodeo Bhasker and others, Malvi M R and Co.

211-23—Mansukhlal N M and Co, The Bharat Oil Paint Industrial Co. Ltd. J D Sanghani and others, N C Dalal and Co, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4026-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas and another v. Mowji Madhav and others.

289-22—Payne and Co, Vassanji Naranji and others v. Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1271-21—Craigie B and C, Runchoddas Purshotam and Co. ,Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

124-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand v. Udamsey Ludha and another, in person.

1209-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damode v. Hirji Keshavji and another Mulla and M.

5192-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co, v. Mahomed Essa Madraswala Ferreira and V.

4258-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Ismai Haji Noormahomed v. Bhagwati Prasad and others, Dubash and Co and v Esmailji Velshi, Matubhai J and M.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A TUMULTUOUS MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 9.

A letter from certain members of the Executive Committee of the Bandra Ratepayers' Association caused considerable excitement at the special meeting of the General Board of the Bandra Municipality held on the 8th instant and as the matter is of great importance to the ratepayers of Bandra it will not be out of place to lay before the public the full facts.

The General Board of the Bandra Municipality had at its meeting of 19th September, 1923, passed Resolution No. 3 by the narrow majority of 6 against 5 inviting the attention of the Collector to certain alleged irregularities in the preparation of the Electoral Roll and defects in the rules and requesting Government to take such steps as they may deem fit.

The Executive Committee of the Ratepayers' Association promptly called a special meeting to consider the resolution taken by the General Board. This meeting was held on the 29th September last. At that meeting Dr. P. A. Dias, a member of the Executive Committee and the present President of the Municipality, was requested to explain to the meeting the reasons which led the General Board to pass its resolution No. 3 of the 19th September 1923.

Dr. P. A Dias stated that the Collector had ordered the Chief Officer of the Municipality to prepare the Electoral Roll on the basis of certain suggestions made by him to Government. These suggestions, said Dr. Dias, had the approval of the Commissioner, and the Collector hoped that Government would sanction those suggestions, that the Electoral Roll was prepared and published on the said suggestions and that no revised rules sanctioned by Government were in existence at the time the Electoral Roll was prepared and published. That the provisional roll so prepared was published on the 31st of July last and after it was published the Municipality received certain revised rules from Government and these rules were quite different from the suggestions made by the Collector on which the Electoral Roll was prepared. Questioned as to what action the Municipality had taken in the matter Dr. Dias stated that letters were written to the Collector pointing out the illegality but no reply was received. Dr. Dias further stated that Government sent rules piecemeal, one viz., that prescribing the minimum tax qualification to be Rs. 4 was received by the Municipality only a day previous to the publication of the final roll On the assurance given by Dr. Dias that his statements were correct the Executive Committee passed the following resolution which was sent to the Municipality, Collector, Commissioner etc.—

"That the Association is of opinion that the Electoral Roll as published is illegal and invalid and that the Municipality be requested to move the Government to postpone the elections and stop the printing of the Electoral Roll so as to avoid unnecessary expenditure and an illegal election. That the Government be further requested by the Municipality to take early steps to remedy the irregularities and expedite the elections."

Subsequently the members of the Executive Committee learned that the statements made by Dr. P.A Dias that as revised rules sanctioned by Government were in existence at the time of the preparation and publication of the provisional roll was absolutely incorrect and that as a matter of fact the resolution of Government sanctioning rules was passed on the 12th July last, and a copy of the said resolution was received by the Municipality on the 18th of july last long before the provisional roll was published.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee at which the resolution above referred to was passed the following members were present:—

1. Mr. H. Limbuvala (in the Chair). 2. Dr. N. V. Kothare, L M & S. 3. Mr. P D'Souza, Pleader, 4. Dr. M. G. Tendulkar, M.B.B.S., 5. Dr. V. Raghunath, L M & S, 6. Mr Ganpatrao Badkar, 7. Mr. J. R. Athaide, B.A.LL.B., 8. Mr. J. R D'Almeida, B.A., B.Sc., 9. Mr. Mugutlal Bhat, 10. Mr C. F. Pereira B. A., 11. Mr. V. T. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., 12. Dr. P.A. Dias, L. M. & S., 13. Mr. Ig: D'Monte.

Nos 12 and 13 are members of the Municipal Board.

All these gentlemen with the exception of Dr. Dias and Mr. Ig: D'Monte immediately addressed the following letter over their signatures to the Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality.

In regard to the Resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Bandra Ratepayers' Association at its meeting of the 29th ultimo, and forwarded to you by the Secretaries re: illegality of Electoral Roll, we have the honour to address you as under:—

The said meeting was held to consider the Resolution of the G. B. being Resolution No. 3 of 19th September 1923. As the facts connected with the preparation and publication of the Electoral Roll were not known to the members of the Meeting, Dr. P. A. Dias, the President of the Municipality who was present at the meeting, was requested to explain to the meeting how the said resolution of the G. B. came to be passed.

Dr. P. A. Dias stated that the Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality had been asked by the Collector to prepare the Electoral Roll on the basis of certain suggestions made by the Collector who expected Government to sanction the said suggestions.

That the Chief Officer thereupon had the Electoral Roll prepared on the said suggestions and the provisional Roll so prepared was published on the 31st July 1923 before any rules had been sanctioned by Government Dr. Dias further stated that the rules subsequently sanctioned by Government were entirely different from the suggestions made by the Collector and that the Municipality had brought all these facts to the notice of the Collector. Dr. Dias also stated that only a day prior to the publication of the final roll on the 14th September, the Municipality received another rule from Government i. e. that the minimum taxation basis for a Ratepayer to be a Voter should be Rs. 4.

That the meeting relied upon and accepted the repeated assurances given by Dr. P. A. Dias that the statements made by him were absolutely correct and it was in these circumstances that the meeting passed the Resolution forwarded to you.

We find, however, that the provisional roll was published after the rules had been sanctioned by Government and there was no warrant for the statement made by Dr. Dias that there were no rules sanctioned by Government in existence at the time of the preparation of the provisional roll.

In these circumstances we the undersigned have the honour to inform you that we entirely dissociate ourselves from the said Resolution which was passed on account of the misleading statement made by Dr. Dias and we have the honour to ask you to place this letter for the consideration of the General Board together with the said resolution."

LETTER TO CHIEF OFFICER.

When this letter came to be considered with the resolution sent to the Municipality, there was a heated controversy and a deal of excitement created.

The President, in opening the discussion, stated that he did not make the statement at the Executive Committee meeting as alleged in the letter from the signatories. He said he only spoke about the rule relating to the 4 Rs qualifying tax, that the letter in question was only from individual members and not from the Association.

Mr. Gupte appealed to the President that as he was personally concerned in the matter he should be careful in the observations he was making.

Mr. Augustus Pereira himself a member of the Executive Committee of the Ratepayers' Association remarked that the Association was a useless and defunct body and questioned its authority to send their suggestions to the Municipality and urged the Board not to take any notice of the letter.

Mr. Gupte suggested that there should be a formal resolution before the matter was further discussed.

It was then proposed by Mr. Vimadalal and seconded by Mr. Michael that the letter of the Executive Committee be recorded.

Mr. Gupte said that the Ratepayers' Association since its coming into existence has been making communications to the Municipality from time to time and the Municipality has taken action on its suggestions more than once, as for instance in the most important matter of Town Planning Scheme No. III. It appeared to him that the resolution of the Executive Committee was passed under a misapprehension and that the course adopted by the signatories was the proper one under the circumstances. The resolution was passed on Saturday 29th ultimo, and when they subsequently found their correct position it was their duty to bring to the notice of the Municipality in the interest of the Ratepayers the circumstances under which they were induced to take the resolution asking for postponement. He further stated that the letter of the Executive Committee, dated 1st October, supported the statement made by the signatories because in that letter it is stated that the Electoral Roll has been prepared "on the basis of the draft rules sent by the Collector." He trusted that members of the Board of such responsible positions as that of the President would be more careful in making statements to the public As soon as this remark was made, Messrs. Ignatius D'Monte, Augustus Pereira, F.A.C Rebello and J.P.D. Mello cried out, "withdraw withdraw." Mr. Vimadalal then said: "The remark went too far" and Mr. Ignatius D'Monte heatedly shouted to Mr. Gupte: "Are you going to believe those who have signed that letter and not our President? You seem to believe what you heard from *the other side*."

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello exclaimed:—The statement made by the signatories is most absurd. What they state towards the end of the letter they do not state at the commencement of the letter.

The President vehemently protested and said that he had never misled the signatories to the extent they had represented, that he only spoke about the minimum qualifying tax, and that he was prepared to take an oath.

Mr. Gupte was asked to withdraw the remark, but he declined to so. Thereupon one or two members cried out: "He must withdraw. He must withdraw." Then at the desire expressed by the President, a motion for withdrawal of the statement was put and declared passed. Mr. Gupte again refused to withdraw the remark and informed the President that he would rather leave the meeting and so saying he left the Hall. On Mr. Gupte's departure the motion recording both the letters was passed.

Thus ended the episode which has an important bearing on the forthcoming Municipal Elections. It must be noted that among the signatories are persons who are among the leading citizens of Bandra and whose honesty and integrity cannot be questioned. One cannot understand how Messrs. Ignatius D'Monte and Augustus Pereira could have made the remarks they did, questioning the integrity of persons and the status of an institution both of which command the confidence of the public, a fact too well known to be gainsaid.

The manner in which the Municipal meeting of the 5th instant, conducted its business naturally leads one to think that there must be more behind the Municipal screen than the eye can see, and I have since made very careful inquiries about the administration of the last triennium and certain things I have discovered will be eye-openers which I hope soon to lay before the public

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RUPEE LOAN OF LAST JULY.

BOMBAY'S BIG SHARE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The report of the Controller of Currency on the results of last Rupee Loan shows that Bombay subscribed nearly half (over 11½ crores) of the 24 crores required. The loan was opened on July 4 and closed by the evening of July 9 as it then appeared from telegraphic reports that the limit of 24 crores has been very nearly reached. The loan consisted of two series viz.:—

(1) Ten year 5 per cent. bonds, 1933, free of income tax, issued at 97, giving a yield of 5.39 per cent, and (2) 5 per cent. income tax free loan, 1945-55, issued at 96, giving a yield of 5.31 per cent.

When the loan opened trade was dull and money was very easy. The bank rate had gone down to 4 per cent. and there had been no sales of Treasury Bills since the end of April. Money conditions therefore, were very favourable, for the success of the loan and the limitation of the amount increased its popularity.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1923 were accepted at par as the equivalent of cash. The total amount of these Bonds tendered for conversion was just over Rs. 8 lakhs only out of outstanding Bonds for about 1.37 lakhs, because at the time the loan was opened the price of these Bonds quoted at Calcutta and Bombay was Rs. 100.6 and Rs. 100.8 respectively and it was more profitable to utilise these Bonds as short dated investments and to negotiate them in the open market.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925 and 1928 were accepted at par as equivalent of cash in subscription to the 5 per cent. income tax free loan 1954-55. The conversions of these bonds also were very limited, the amounts tendered being Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 32,800 respectively. The reason is that their price in the market ranged from Rs. 103 to Rs. 103-4 in the case of the former and Rs. 104-6 to Rs. 104-10 for the latter. Indian Treasury Bills were accepted as cash at their face value less a discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the Currency of the bills.

The total amount of the applications for the loan was Rs. 23 crores 97½ lakhs of which Rs. 14 crores 17½ lakhs were for the 5 per cent. ten-year Bonds 1933. In the main section, the Bombay Presidency contributed more than 11½ crores and Bengal about 10 crores. The amount of subscriptions to the Post Office section of the loan was only Rs. 4,12,000 as against Rs. 1 crore 24 lakhs last year. This very large decrease was due to the short period for which the Loan was open and to the favourable terms on which Post Office Cash Certificates could be purchased. It was the Post Office that formed the main channel through which the small investor subscribed, to the previous loans, but this year's experience shows that the resource to a limited loan open for a short period does not justify the expenditure involved.

AHMEDABAD ELECTRIC MOTIVE USERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Motive Users' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:

"The Ahmedabad Electricity Co. enhanced its rates from two to three annas per unit. It came to know after the lapse of eight years that its "Power Factor" was being spoiled. The manager Mr. Preston, therefore, suggested to place a Power Factor near our motor selected by him. Mr Preston represents to the people that by using the Power Factor the people would be benefited as they shall have to pay less rates. This is not a fact. This is done in order to increase the present rates. The Power Factor works if 230 volts are fully supplied, and therefore we asked the Company whether it was prepared to give as complete volts in order to enable to work our Power Factor; and we further wrote to the Company on 1-10-23 to take three months trial with that Power Factor in order to make out whether the intended machine would be serviceable and profitable to the Company and us. But in spite of our above writing, the Company replied us on 5-10-23 that it would give no such undertaking and it was not prepared to modify its decision in any way.

Under the circumstances, who would be responsible for the loss sustained by our Association if the Company did not bind to supply full voltage and if thereby the new power factors did not work? The Company had it 500 consumers only from 1915-16 when it was started to 1920. It had less expense. It was war time when the materials were very dear. Even under such circumstances the Company had paid from 8 to 10½ per cent. dividends. Not only this, but the Company had expressed its desire to make some reduction in the rates and the manager had also given his support in 1918. Now the circumstances have altogether changed. The war is over. The number of consumers has reached nearly 1350. The wages of labour and the costs of materials are cheaper. The income of the Company is growing enormously. In spite of these things, it is unreasonable and unjustifiable for the Company to enhance the rates.

"The Association has, therefore, resolved to observe strike from 10th October 1923 if the Company does not reduce its rates to Re. 0-1-0 instead of Re. 0-2-0."

PROPOSED INCOME-TAX ACT AMENDMENT.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce at its monthly general meeting on 25th September approved the Bombay Chamber's letter enquiring whether there was serious delay in the Madras Courts and stated that they would support the resolution proposed to be brought by the Bombay Chamber at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Associated Chambers. The Chamber further approved the letter of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee informing them that in the opinion of the Chamber, unless there was a good reason for supposing that the Indian Mercantile Marine would become self-supporting after a reasonable period and would not continue to be a heavy expense to the country, the State-aid in order to develop the Indian shipping industry, was not desirable.

To the letter of the Government of India regarding the proposed amendment of Income Tax Act to prevent avoidance of super-tax by the formation of bogus firms or companies requesting the Chamber to be furnished with its views regarding the necessity of the proposed legislation and the form which that legislation should take and in particular the feasibility of establishing a Board of Referees which would command the confidence of the commercial community, the Chamber approved the draft reply to the effect that (1) in the case of unregistered firms it is unnecessary to legislate afresh as super-tax is payable by the firm and also by individuals; (2) in the case of registered firms additional powers appear to be necessary in order to prevent avoidance of the super-tax; (3) in the case of private companies the Chamber approves the Government proposal to add a section on the lines of the British Finance Act which would enable them to apportion any undistributed profits and assess individual to super-tax. This would necessitate for the assessee powers of appeal to the special Commissioner. The Chamber is of opinion that further appeal should lie to the Board of Referees or to the High Court; (4) with regard to the proposal to form a Board of Referees the Chamber supports the principle, but considers that the Board should be composed of Government officials and that should have powers to consult commercial accountant and solicitors in their professional capacity on problems which would arise. The Chamber is of opinion that the Board of Referees drawn from unofficial commercial community would be unworkable.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF LLOYDS BANK.

SENSATIONAL CALCUTTA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

In connection with the case in which R. Douglas, driver, and four Bengalees were arrested on charges of conspiracy, forgery and cheating Lloyds Bank to the extent of rupees one lakh and eighty thousand and seven hundred by means of forged transfer orders, three more Bengalees were arrested in French Chandernagore and all the eight accused were placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Two more accused are still absconding. The Public Prosecutor in opening the case for the prosecution said that the accused had forwarded fictitious transfer orders signed by Mr. Logan of Lloyds Bank, Calcutta branch to the branches of the same Bank at Bombay, Karachi and Rawalpindi and vice versa and that they under false names had drawn large sums of money from one or other of the branches from accounts that had been transferred to their supposed accounts of false transfer orders. On 10th September a man who gave his name as Mahomed Ibrahim called at Lloyds Bank, Calcutta, and enquired whether any transfer order of his account from Bombay had been received and he was answered in the negative. He called again next day and was informed that a transfer order had been received and he promptly withdrew rupees forty-three thousand on two dates. The prosecution case was that Mahomed Ibrahim was no other than the accused, S. K. Banerjee.

The case is proceeding.

The majority of sweepers employed in the Madras General Hospital have gone on strike owing to dissatisfaction at the deduction made from their pay to meet the cost of certain work which they failed to perform and for which extra labour had to be obtained.—(A. P.)

Three Important Questions

Are kidney warnings understood? Do people realise the danger? Would it not be wise to adopt a sensible proven method of resistance?

Backache, dizziness, irritability, insomnia, urinary troubles, nerve tension, drowsy days and sleepless nights; stiff and swollen joints, rheumatic twinges, and aching muscles—these are the warnings. The danger is not far ahead, for neglect invites the more serious symptoms, rheumatism, stone-formation, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, kidney and bladder inflammation, uric-acid poisoning and dropsy.

Resistance depends on kidney activity—per fect kidney filtering of the blood—with consequent bodily health; and all would be well if Nature's rules of commonsense, simple diet and regular habits, prevailed. But Nature does not get a sufficient chance; the kidneys are often strained to the verge of breakdown.

Don't hover in doubt. Don't risk the evils of neglect. Safeguard the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They strengthen the kidneys and soothe the bladder, and their action relieves the symptoms caused by weakness of these organs.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Sores from Wrist to Elbow

"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

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ACID PRODUCTS.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF DUTY ON SULPHUR.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

A demand of further reduction in the duty on raw Sulphur to alleviate the handicap of Acid producers was made to-day at the meeting of the Tariff Board by the Indian Metallurgical Association. They stated: "It was originally thought that a reduction in the present duty together with a reduction in the tariff valuation of Sulphur would alleviate to some extent the very considerable handicap under which the producers of Acid in this country have been suffering, but although the tariff valuation has been reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 120. The latter figure is still higher than the actual cost of sulphur with the result that Acid manufacturers still pay something like a 20 per cent ad valorem duty. Your Board are aware that Sulphur is the primary raw material for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and whereas cheaper sources such as pyrites blends etc. are available in Europe, such is not the case in India and Acid producers have to look to extracted sulphur as their only choice of raw material. America and Japan which are Sulphur-producing countries have a choice of the source of sulphur. In these countries the cost of extracted sulphur to the Acid manufacturer is reduced by the competition of readily available pyrites. India has no workable deposits of sulphur ores of any kind of her own, with the result that such sulphur as she has to import is purchased at a C. I. F. figure higher than pertains in any of the other acid manufacturing countries in the world. The cost of acid for the manufacture of various chemicals for which it is a basic material is in consequence enhanced and Indian manufacturers are in many cases unable to meet the competition of chemicals manufactured abroad.

A RUINOUS HANDICAP.

"It has been ascertained by this Association that the average cost of sulphur to consumers in America is the equivalent of Rs. 40 to 50 per ton and in England the equivalent of Rs. 60 to 70 per ton. In India the cost at the port is between Rs. 90 and 100 per ton to which has to be added the fixed duty of Rs. 18 per ton and say Rs. 6 per ton landing and other charges. In short, India is paying between Rs. 115 and Rs. 125 per ton for her sulphur or at least double that of her competitors in other countries. Where then is she to sell her acid products and by what means is it to be expected that she can compete? The bulk of acid produced is used in the manufacture of sulphates e. g., Sulphate of Ammonia, the consumption of which in India itself is fractional. Its markets are to be found in Java, Mauritius and the Far East and sulphur manufacturers have at times found it practically impossible to meet the competition from England, America and Germany. We would like also to point out that the finished products manufactured from sulphuric acid, of which chemical manures is the chief, come into India duty free and this anomay is one which it should be the object of your Board to remove when we draw to your recollection the dictum of Sir Thomas Holland that you can judge a country's prosperity by the amount of sulphuric acid it produces and also the strong recommendation of the Fiscal Commission. This Association in giving evidence before the Fiscal Commission pressed strongly for the abolition of duty on raw sulphur and it now urges your board to take the matter up at an early date since sulphur is the raw material of three essential bssic industries."

DUTY ON SULPHUR.

Mr. E. L. Watson, General Manager of Messrs. P. Waldie and Company, gave evidence to-day before the Tariff Board representing the Indian Metallurgical Association. He urged that sulphur which was a raw material for three basic industries in India should be free from duty.

President: What are the three basic industries?

Witness: Steel, manure and chemical industries?

President: Do you think removal of duty will stimulate the manufacture of more manure in India?

Witness:—Progress would be slow but it will be steady. There is already a large quantity of super-phosphates in the country which still remain to be used. It will only pay to work them hand in hand with the production of cheap manures.

President: I am trying to find out what will be the result of the removal of duty on sulphur.

Witness:—What I wish to tell you is that we are not asking for any protection for our industry but only the removal of an injustice which acts as a handicap in the manufacture of super-phosphates.

Prsident: Is there a considerable quantity of chemicals now manufactured in India.?

Witness:—My firm P. Waldie and Co., are turning out about ten thousand tons of all kinds of chemicals every year.

President:—What quantity of sulphuric acid do you use for your works?

Witness:—Over five thousand tons.

Mr. Mather: Is that over and above the quantity of sulphuric acid you sell?

Witness:—Yes.

President: You have quoted in your letter a statement made by Sir Thomas Holland that "A country's industrial prosperity is measured by the amount of sulphuric acid." Can you tell me why it is that sulphuric acid is a sort of barometer to measure the industrial prosperity of a country?

Witness:—Because, sulphuric acid is the primary raw material for a large number of industrial products.

President: Is it at all likely that sulphur will ever be manufactured in India?

Witness:—I think it is not probable that it will ever be manufactured in India.

Mr. Ginwala:—Do you export any of the chemicals produced by your firm?

Witness:—No. It is all for local consumption; for, we cannot afford to export them.

Ginwala:—Why can you not export?

Witness:—We are in an unfavourable position as regards raw materials and we cannot therefore compete with manufacturers abroad.

Ginwala:—Do you think if duty on sulphur is removed other industries will be started in the country for the manufacture of chemicals?

Witness:—It will considerably strengthen the position of chemical industries in India.

Mr Kale:—You have told us that you have been fighting this sulphur battle for last ten years and Government have not yet fully satisfied you. Can you tell me the reason why Government has shown so much obstinacy?

Witness:—I can only quote from a letter received from the Department of Commerce and Industries which stated that Government could not depart from its principles. It must adhere to the principle of an all round duty for revenue purposes. They said they could not make an exception in our case.

Mr. Kale:—The revenue derived from this source seems to be small.

Witness:—It is only a lakh and half rupees.

Mr. Kale:—Do you think the sacrifice involved in foregoing this revenue will be more than counterbalanced by the development of chemical industries in the country?

Witness:—It will encourage industry and strengthen the position by adding to the working capital what is now spent on duty.

Mr. Kale:—What is the size of chemical industry in India at present?

Witness:—Chemicals to the value of about eighty lakhs to one crore of rupees are now made in India.

Mr. Kale:—What will be the advantage to agriculturists by abolishing the duty?

Witness:—It will make the cost of manures and fertilisers cheaper.

The enquiry then adjourned.

The Tariff Board will not sit for about a fortnight during the Durga Puja holidays, of this month and the first week of November. The Board will take evidence during the end after which they will visit Bombay.

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If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.

V. A. DABHOLKAR
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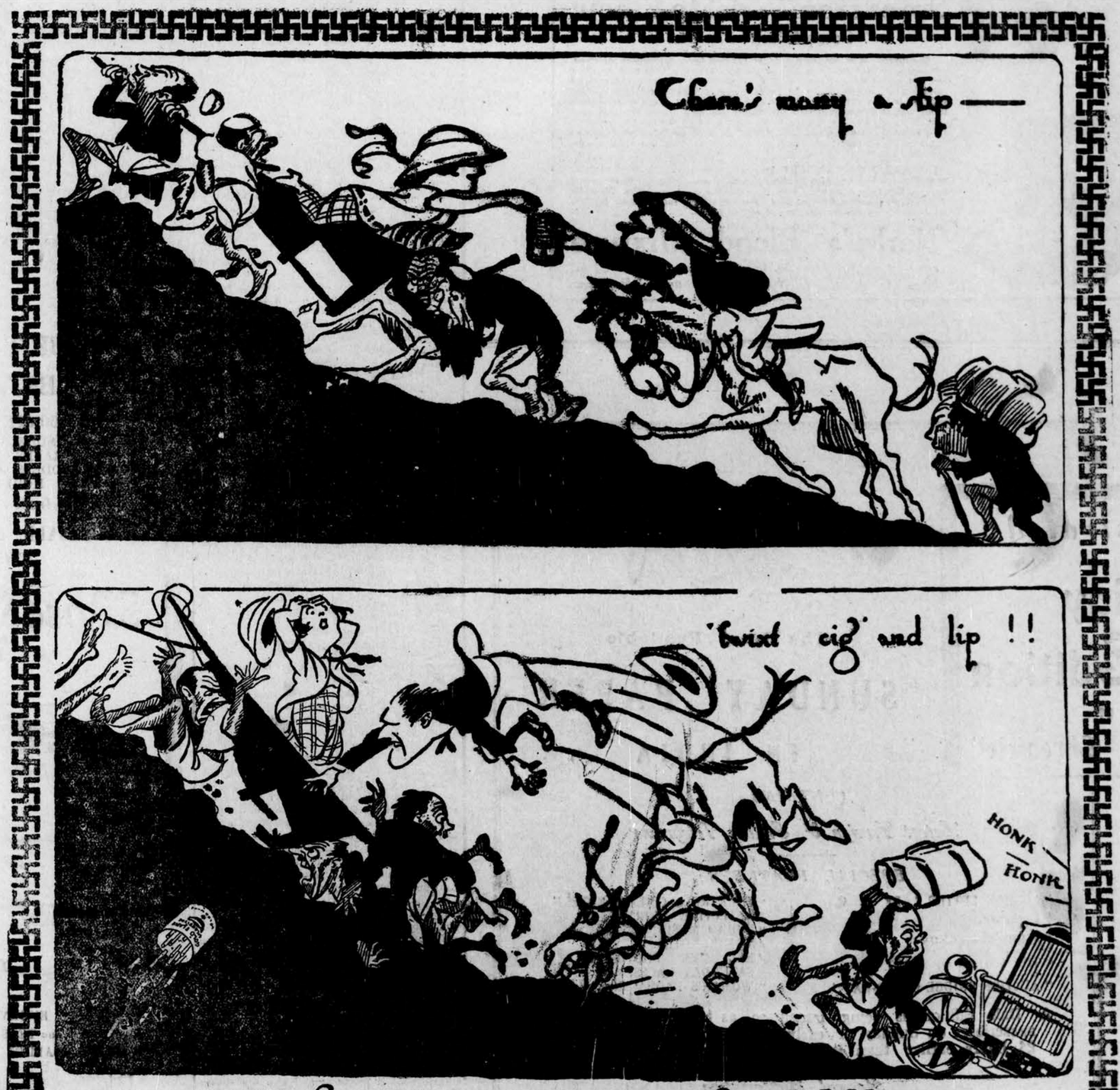

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